

# ARMY

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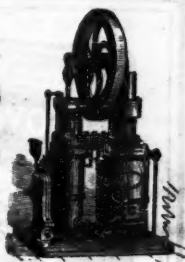
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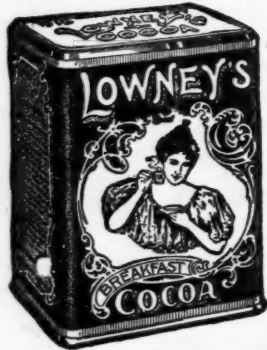
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The recrudescence of the time-honored yarn of "a dead man for every cross-tie on the Panama railroad" as an evidence of the high mortality on the Isthmus during the construction of that railway has stirred Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer, and in the issue of the Canal Record of Nov. 29 he has it disposed of effectively by publishing part of a letter from Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, first Governor of the Canal Zone. Taking the road as forty-seven and a half miles long, General Davis found that the number of ties amounted to about 140,000. The road was begun in 1850, and from that time till the driving of the last spike in 1855 the largest number of laborers ever employed at any one time was 7,000. The population of Panama then was only ten thousand. From 1855 to 1859 196,000 through passengers crossed the Isthmus, and not one contracted illness during or in consequence of the transit. It was luridly stated by the ancient and by some modern historians that Chinamen were so oppressed by disease on the Isthmus that they threw themselves under the trains, drowned themselves, and committed hari-kari even, to escape the depression. One station on the road is named Matachin, meaning "butcher," and this has been taken to reflect the deadliness of that region, but General Davis shows that the place had that name in the seventeenth century. The Record of Dec. 6 has a long and interesting account of the lake villages that are to be blotted out of existence by the inundation of Gatun Lake. Most of these places date from the early days of navigation on the Chagres River, when it was one of the most useful routes for commerce across the Isthmus. The region where these lake settlements are situated will not be under water before August, 1912, but the railroad track will be torn up in the coming February, and already some of the houses are being torn down. In this elimination from the map will pass one of the world's historic trade routes. The old village of Gatun was abandoned in 1908. In 1881 Gatun was the site for one of the canal residences, shops, etc., and it was named "La Cité de Lesseps." Bohio is another village to be swallowed up by the water. Under the French plan this place was selected for the site of the first dam. This, like all the lake villages, experienced small "booms" as the canal work waxed or waned.

Very pertinent to the opening of the Panama Canal and the discussion aroused by the suggestions of Secretary of the Navy Meyer to close certain navy yards is the publication in book form of the lectures delivered by Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., at the Naval War College, Newport, between the years 1887 and 1911, and now collected into a volume from the press of Little, Brown and Company, Boston. This new work contains the results of almost a lifetime's study of the subject by one of the world's foremost authorities on naval matters. The Admiral has given to these lectures a careful revision, developing them to include present conditions and elaborating the conclusions to be drawn from the three most recent wars in which navies have borne an active part: Japan-China, 1894; Spanish-American, 1898, and Russo-Japanese, 1904. The contribution of each war to the subject was considerable, the last-named conflict being especially fruitful in furnishing examples of correct and incorrect naval strategy. Admiral Mahan explains the principal strategic strongholds existing to-day, tells how the balance of power on the sea is maintained, and how it may be readjusted if Germany continues to increase her navy. He takes up the subject of coast defenses, both as protection to the country and as bases of supplies, remarks upon the distribution of fleets, and explains the changes and tactics made necessary by recent devices such as the wireless telegraph. Defining naval strategy simply as "the proper use of means to attain ends," his analysis of the naval events of history from this viewpoint brings a subject

supposedly technical and difficult within the comprehension of the average reader. The coming opening of the Panama Canal gives special importance to chapters 11 and 12, dealing with the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Those who fancy a condition of defenselessness will result at certain points on the Atlantic or Gulf coast by the abandonment of certain navy yards should read Admiral Mahan's discussion in these chapters of the control of the waters of the Gulf and the Caribbean by a naval station at Guantanamo and proper defenses at Key West. "Should contention for control at the Isthmus arise between the United States and a European state, the possession of Key West, Guantanamo and Porto Rico, with its appendage at Culebra," says the essayist, "constitutes a formidable line of control, affording great support and protection to routes from the Atlantic to the Isthmus and Canal Zone, and almost perfect security to those from the Gulf ports." Rear Admiral R. P. Rodgers, president of the College, and Capt. W. McCarty Little, of the College staff, receive the author's thanks for assistance constantly given. In looking over the dates between which these lectures were given one is struck by the great world changes which have taken place since the first was delivered back in 1887. Not even the prescient eye of Admiral Mahan then could have foreseen the mighty alterations in the destiny of the American Republic that lay hidden in the next dozen years.

Friends of the Army and Navy need only to appeal to the logic of events to justify their defense of those national institutions. It will be recalled that last year a determined fight was made by Socialistic members of the school board of Milwaukee, Wis., to prevent the giving of a lecture in a school hall with pictures to illustrate life in the Navy. One of the most vigorous opponents of this lecture was Mrs. Victor Berger, wife of the Socialist member of Congress. She published a defense of her attitude of antagonistic attitude in the local press. At the time we referred to it as having "all the illogical and heart-throb platitudes for which a woman crusader is peculiar." There were frequent references in it to the "hell-like character of war," the "drudgery of the Service," and the menace to the youth of the land, that standing indictment against the Navy which is lugged in on all occasions until the poor thing ought, by now, to be mused beyond recognition. All this was in October, 1910. On Dec. 6, about a year later, we find Congressman Berger making a speech in Congress on Russia's attitude toward the passports of Jewish citizens of America. Then Mr. Berger forgot all those awful things his wife had said about the Navy and war. He was for cracking the Russian bear right on the nose. Did Mr. Berger shrink from the "hell-like character of war?" Pooh! not he. Did the objectionableness of the Navy appeal to him? Not at all. He just fell back on that Navy for the courage necessary to his defiance of Russia. "Why does not our President, Mr. Speaker," asked Mr. Berger, "give the Russian Ambassador his passport and recall Mr. Rockhill, our Ambassador. Our statesmen need not be afraid that the Russian fleet will come over here to bombard Baltimore. Our good friends, the Japs, have seen to it that there is no Russian fleet to-day. And our great Navy ought to be powerful enough to prevent a landing of Russian cossacks in Alaska." "Great Navy" forsooth! We do not know whether Mrs. Berger was in the House gallery during the delivery of this speech, but if she was what a fearful curtain lecture she must have prepared for her husband for thus referring to this great institution of national defense, which was unfit to be described in a public school in Milwaukee, but was fit to be invoked when the question of defying Russia suited the purposes of Mr. Berger.

A striking illustration of the value of military force in backing up diplomatic demands was given by Dr. A. Pecorini, editor of Il Cittadino, an Italian newspaper of New York city, in an address at the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York, on Nov. 26, on the justice of Italy's war on the Turks in Tripoli. He said that several years ago the American Ambassador was trying to obtain justice for several Americans in Armenia. He made many requests and demands of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the Minister always put him off with evasive replies. It so happened that a number of warships from all civilized countries were assembling off the coast of Turkey for an international celebration, and the Washington Government telegraphed to our Ambassador in Constantinople this query: "How many ships shall we send?" It was a private message, but the Turkish government intercepted it and opened it before allowing it to reach our Ambassador. The latter was much surprised early next morning to find a messenger from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs waiting in front of his door with a very polite request that he visit the Minister immediately. As soon as the Ambassador entered the Minister's presence the latter said he would grant all the demands in regard to the Americans and that no warships would be needed. Our Ambassador thoughtlessly remarked, it is said, that the warships were coming for the celebration, and not to get justice for the American subjects. Instantly the Minister's attitude changed, and he began dodging again the demands for justice. This time the Ambassador, after being once or twice more put off, knew what to do, and threatened to send for warships if there was any more delay. Even so has it been through all history: that diplomacy is the most effective which has behind it something more than mere words. But let us go a trifle further than the Italian editor went. Let

us suppose that there had been no warships in the United States with which to threaten the Turkish Minister. Suppose our Ambassador had said to him: "Look here, sir, I am tired of listening to all this talk. If you don't come to time I will bring to bear upon you the public sentiment of the whole United States, sir, and more than that, sir, I will bring to bear upon you the public opinion of the whole of Europe. Beware!" and stalked majestically out of the room. One can see in imagination the amused smile that would have played around the dark visage of the Turk as he would have snapped his fingers and said: "Bah! What do I care for public opinion? But how lucky for this son of a dog that he had no warships to call upon." Turkey, by the way, is at present experiencing the blissful happiness of having public opinion to back her in her protests against the alleged aggression of Italy. The Hague Peace agencies are circulating memorials for signatures of those opposed to Italy's attitude. When these signatures become numerous enough they will be brought to bear upon Italy. One can see now that Turkey may be whipped and dismembered before these memorials will do their deadly work upon Italy and bring her to her knees.

The Chicago Tribune, in discussing "Army Reform and Politics" on Dec. 15, displayed so much sound sense, free from the claptrap and mawkishness so often disfiguring the editorial pages of our best newspapers, that we cannot refrain from making extracts from this illuminating article. Speaking of the patriotic duty with which Congress in the war with Spain unanimously voted an extraordinary appropriation, the Tribune said: "There is a better way for Congressmen to prove their patriotism, and that is to approach with common sense and public spirit the problem of military preparedness in these piping days of peace." Between the extremists on both sides—those who favor the abolition of armaments and those who wish them of colossal size—there is to be found a dangerous theory, namely, that modern war can be fought effectually by amateurs and that a great Army can be welded over night out of the excellent civil material of our population. This theory has not its basis in our history which disproves it, but in the national democratic belief that one man's opinion is as good as another's, an inheritance of the pioneer individualist period, and still serving to check progress in an age of highly organized collective effort. The point that our military critics make that since we are spending millions on our military establishment we should see that those millions are spent well, that we get the maximum for our money, is to the mind of the Tribune an unassailable position. This demand for wise expenditure of our military funds, the Tribune points out, is entangled in politics, and one of the most disgusting and notorious examples of this entanglement is the pressure brought to bear upon Congressmen to prevent them from voting for the abolition of useless or ill-placed Army posts. Our Chicago contemporary fears that the Secretary of War's recommendations will be met in Congress with the same sort of opposition unless a higher spirit of patriotism is manifested than has been displayed for some years.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., in his annual report as Supervisor of New York Harbor, calls attention to the violation of the law in regard to the illegal dumping of ashes and refuse in the channels by steam vessels of all kinds, and urges that but for the activity of the patrol fleet now in commission the channels in the harbor, into which twenty thousand cubic yards of rubbish are dumped annually, would soon be closed to deep draught vessels. He asserts that the increase in number of patrol boats and their maintenance would be a wise and economical measure. The following recommendations are made: To maintain a boat service at the various discharging depots; to establish a discharging basin with proper enclosing gates at Riker's Island; to appropriate \$65,000 for the construction or purchase of a new vessel for the service, the present vessel being practically unseaworthy. Rear Admiral Winslow further reports that all the vessels of the service are becoming old and that in a short time the allotment for their maintenance must be increased. He also points to the fact that the city's waste has been a fruitful source of trouble and complaint. Much debris is permitted to escape during the process of loading scows at the city dumping boards, which, together with the refuse and dock sweepings from the commercial wharves along the water front, create an unsightly and probably injurious and insanitary condition of the waters of the harbor.

Sidney Brooks tells us in the Independent that the Cuban republic, considering everything, has justified the confidence reposed in it by the American Government. It has established a strong claim, in the opinion of Mr. Brooks, to be treated with forbearance and understanding and to be allowed to work out its salvation in its own way. He says: "Whatever may be its shortcomings, there can be no doubt that it is a form of government far more congenial to the masses of the Cuban people than any which American intervention would be likely to lead to. It is slowly educating the nation in the responsibilities of autonomy and training it in the realities of patriotism; and I cannot believe that it is destined to disappear, even temporarily, as the result of a feud of personalities and factions."



The Hawkshaws of the metropolitan press did not do their duty at the time of the attempt to break up the treaty ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of Dec. 12, by men calling themselves representatives of the German-American League. Their identification of the disturbers was very poor indeed and failed utterly to connect them with those "large, selfish commercial interests that would profit by war," of which we have heard so much. This meeting was called with a great flourish of trumpets for the purpose of supporting the treaties of arbitration arranged between France and Great Britain and the United States. Former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate was the presiding officer. He displayed much eloquence in lauding Mr. Taft for his work in promoting the treaties, and Col. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, was not a whit behind him in fervor. Not a sign of protest was made until President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, had read the resolutions to be adopted. President Alphonse G. Koelble, of the German-American Citizens' League, who had a seat on the platform, presented an amendment to the resolutions calling for an endorsement of the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. "This report," said President Koelble, "declares these treaties are breeders of wars and not of peace." As Mr. Koelble finished a storm broke out in the two upper galleries, which were packed to suffocation. The crowd of men whistled, yelled, jeered and stamped their feet for nearly a quarter of an hour. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who had been half asleep during the prosy events preceding, suddenly awoke and walked excitedly back and forth across the stage, denouncing the interrupters as "ruffians, scoundrels," words which seemed sadly out of place at a peace meeting. Finally, after some sort of order had been restored, the resolutions were declared passed, the negative vote not being called for. The newspapers said that the disturbance came from indignant Germans and Irishmen. The close of the resolutions presented by Dr. Butler urged the Senators from New York "to give the fullest possible effect to what we believe to be the substantially unanimous opinion of the citizens of the state in favor of these treaties." While general approval is not likely to be given to such demonstrations of protest, still they may not have come at an inopportune time, since the result must be to convince certain reformers that they do not represent a "unanimous public opinion," just because the public do not roar and rage at their high-minded, though Quixotic, plans as a portion of them appear to have done at the Carnegie Hall meeting. Whatever may be thought of the interruption of the harmony of this meeting, the protestants evidently represent a public opinion that must be considered. We do not need a good understanding with England and France; we have that already, and the wisdom of arousing the suspicions of Germany in a futile attempt to prevent international misunderstanding is at least open to question. This whole peace movement starts from the false assumption that disputes between individuals are settled by arbitration, so that this method can safely be trusted for the settlement of international disputes. It is the shadow of the sword bearer standing behind the judge that compels the settlement of personal differences, as it must continue to compel the settlement of international differences, arbitration treaties or no arbitration treaties.

Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, in signing general orders reorganizing the National Guard of the state to conform to the organization of the Army has made a much needed move for the uplift of the state force. The orders bringing about the reorganization are the work of Major Evan M. Johnson, 6th U.S. Inf., on duty with the New Jersey National Guard as inspector-instructor, who spent considerable time drafting the orders which Adjutant Gen. W. F. Sadler, jr., heartily favored. The orders were issued under date of Dec. 11. Generally speaking, the effect of the reorganization is to create a tactical division and certain staff departments organized in the same manner as those of the United States Army. In making these changes the orders remove from the staffs of the division, brigade and regimental commanders certain unnecessary staff officers, and transfer them to the departments to which they properly belong. They remove from the brigades to which they are at present attached the Cavalry and Field Artillery and place them directly under the control of the division commander, as divisional troops. The orders provide for a medical department composed of the medical corps of commissioned officers; the medical reserve corps, composed of contract surgeons who may be used for temporary duty in case of necessity, and a hospital corps of enlisted men. This personnel will be assigned to the various organizations as needed, and used in part to form a field hospital, which is created by the order. Under the reorganization plan there will be an immediate increase of about seventeen in the number of officers in the Guard. This is necessary in order that the departments and medical corps may at once have the officers of proper grade in the event of the division being mobilized for field service under the laws of the United States. Ultimately, however, the reorganization will mean the gradual elimination of forty staff officers who have been transferred to the staff departments. This has been provided for by a provision that after the commissions of these officers expire by death, resignation or retirement, the vacancies thus created shall not be filled and the offices shall cease to exist. It has heretofore been the custom to consider these officers as a part of the staffs of the division, brigades, etc., which resulted in taking to camp the so-called top-heavy staffs, which Major Johnson reported on the last encampment. It was one of the criticisms of Major Johnson that the money which had to be used to pay all of these officers, many of them having no duty except to look pretty, could be more effectively used in other directions. Another order issued by Adjutant Sadler provides for an automatic system of recruiting in case of war.

Canning history appears to be the office of the Modern Historic Records Association, which met in New York last week. In the invitation to the meeting we are told that "The Modern Historic Records Association, employing the inventions of our age, purposes to preserve in imperishable form the record of history, heretofore 'writ on water,' in order that future generations may know the exact measure of our wisdom and our ignorance, our achievements and our failures." This invitation, printed on old vellum, was, with certain documents, comprising the record of the society's organization, and printed on material of a permanent nature, enclosed in a glass jar, placed in a tube of tiling, and the whole

sealed with concrete, a copper plate indicating the contents being affixed to the end of the complete concrete cylinder. The officers of this society are: President, Herbert L. Bridgman; vice-presidents, Alexander Konta, Major Gen. F. D. Grant, Dr. George Kunz and Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U.S.N.; secretary, W. T. Larned. For the office of treasurer some New York banker will be chosen.

Wherever military drill has been applied to education it has brought only beneficial results. The giving of such drill to the school children of the country to be employed in the event of fire frequently proves its value. One of the recent cases was in New York city, when Public School 163, in East 120th street, caught fire in the basement. After locating the fire, which was speedily extinguished, the woman principal caused the drill gong to be sounded. Instantly the tots took their position in line with the precision of soldiers, and in a few seconds were out of the building without any disorder and with a rapidity that always surprises those who see them file out in such order, and reflect upon what would happen if the youngsters in fright should attempt to save themselves promiscuously. The other day, in talking to a city teacher about the advantage of such drill, we asked whether the very little ones would not be too frightened to take advantage of the drill if the smoke were pouring into the room and flames could be seen. "Oh, no," she said, smiling. "They have done the drill so often it has become second nature to them, and when they would see the others falling into line they would instinctively do the same. Besides, they have obeyed the voice of the teacher so often in doing the drill that they would feel lost if they sought to do otherwise than as directed in such a crisis." It is a pathetic commentary upon the contrariety and the illogicalness of human nature than in those very spheres of life in which military training has justified itself, not only in preventing death in fires, but in averting casualties in panic in the case of harmless blazes, there should be a systematic crusade to bring the children up with the idea that the only purpose of armies and navies is to kill people. It would not be a bad idea at all if after such a blaze and fire drill as the one we have described the teachers should give the children a talk somewhat on the following lines: "Children, you have just had an example of what military drill can do for you in making you able to act together without excitement or panic. That was the aim of the drill, to make you ready to do what you ought to do in case of danger. Remember, children, that that is the purpose of the armies and navies of your country. They are kept up year after year to teach men how to take care of the country in case it is in danger from another country. A number of men each year give all their time to studying how to defend the country in case a war, which is a kind of fire, breaks out. Just as you sprang into line when the gong sounded a few minutes ago, so the soldiers and sailors of the United States will spring to arms to defend our dear country if ever it is attacked." Would not such an address appeal to the children as something far more sensible than the twaddle that is heard in the school rooms when the School Peace League breaks loose in front of the children with its weird distortions of history and with its meaningless jumble of figures and statistics?

Such frankness as that found in the preface of Major E. L. Munson's latest work on military sanitation is not often met with, and should invest it with a sincerity that cannot but commend it to the serious study of all progressive medical officers. This officer of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., has just published "The Principles of Sanitary Tactics," which is a valuable contribution to the growing literature on those great questions which affect the conservation of the health of large bodies of men in camp or field. The work has been adopted as a text-book by the War Department, and is listed by the Bureau of Militia Affairs as obtainable as a charge against the state allotments. Major Munson says that in respect to the tactical use of the sanitary service with troops in the campaign there is undoubtedly far too hazy a conception in the minds of many officers of the line and Medical Department as to its importance, scope and methods of employment. The book was prepared with a dual purpose: to give information to line officers as to suitable disposition of the sanitary personnel, transportation and supplies which it devolves upon them to order, and as illustrated for the march, in attack, and with the defense, with the battalion, regiment, brigade and division; to medical officers it indicates suitable dispositions of the sanitary resources such as they would be expected to recommend to commanders, the orders they would receive and the manner they would proceed to accomplish such orders. Acknowledgment is made of assistance from Lieut. Col. J. F. Morrison, Gen. Staff, and Capt. LeRoy Eltinge, 15th U.S. Cav., both instructors in the Army Service Schools. As the book is intended for the information of officers generally, it has not been thought worth while to extend its scope to forces of greater magnitude than the division, nor to touch upon the sanitary service of the line of communication or the base, except by implication. In a general way the series of problems given is intended to form a progressive course of study to extend over considerable time and to include examples of the more important sanitary situations which officers may be called upon to meet. This is a work that should be in the hands of every medical officer of the Army and Militia, since it has special applicability to war games, the problems suggesting the general principles on which the appropriate sanitary tactical moves should be based. Explanatory maps are given to illustrate the more important dispositions. The book is distributed by the U.S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Major Munson is the senior instructor, department care of troops, School of the Line and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, U.S.A., retired, secretary and treasurer of the Army Co-operative Fire Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., wishes to remind members of the Association that the annual meeting will be held on Monday, Jan. 8, 1912. Those who have not sent their proxies and particularly those who have failed to send their votes on the proposed amendments to the constitution should do so without delay. The secretary desires the present address of the following, as he holds checks for them which he has been unable to deliver at the addresses given by the War Department: Estate of the late Capt. O. R. Lawson, Quarter-

master, U.S.A.; Mrs. A. F. Mackay, nearest relative of the late Capt. J. O. Mackay, U.S.A., retired; R. H. Power, late veterinarian, 4th Field Art.; Capt. J. H. Poole, late Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

It must appear strange to those who know of the efforts of the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World to establish a school of journalism in an endeavor to promote higher newspaper standards, when they see that paper yielding to the unfortunate tendency among the metropolitan dailies to give Military Academy antecedents to any person wearing the title of "general." The World of Dec. 8, in recounting the matrimonial experiences of the late "Gen." Horatio Mulford Stratton, commander-in-chief of the United Boys' Brigades of America, referred to him as "a West Point graduate and for years an Army officer." The name of Stratton does not appear in Cullum's Register of the Military Academy nor does Heitman's Register of the officers of the Army contain his name. After Stratton's death two women claimed his property as his lawful widows. A newspaper that prides itself and very justly on publishing one of the best almanacs in the world should certainly have taken pains to verify a report involving so important an institution as that of West Point. The value to the account of Stratton's marital superfluities of a West Point connection was not so great as to justify the publication of such an uncorroborated reflection upon the Academy and the Army. There has never been a cadet of the Military Academy of the name of Stratton, and no officer of that name in the Regular Army, nor do we find the name of Horatio Mulford Stratton in any of the lists of officers of the Civil War.

An officer of the German Army who is at present instructor of the Army School of Equitation at Hanover, Germany, attended the Olympian horse show in London last summer, in charge of the German team. In a letter to a friend in this country he expresses an opinion of the horsemanship of the officers of the United States Army, who were at Olympia. We are permitted to make the following extract, which is translated literally from the German: "In my opinion the American officers rode very well, and had good material, but the horses lacked the necessary schooling and routine in solving this difficult course. Generally speaking, the horses jumped at too fast a pace. When jumping higher than 1.40 meter (about 4 ft. 6 1/2 in.) a certain collection is absolutely necessary; without this it is more or less a matter of luck. The French and Belgian officers particularly were masters in this art. Their horses had not only the ability to jump, but they had also learned, to take off properly, that is in such a manner as not to touch anything. And with these thin, loose boards on top of the obstacles and these loose parts which fall off upon the slightest touch, this is in my opinion—always supposed the ability to jump—the most important thing; and in this regard the American horses lacked the schooling."

At the recent tea given at the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Club in Washington the sum of \$350 was cleared for the benefit of the club's treasury. Col. Robert M. Thompson, the original benefactor of the club, who was among the guests at the tea, was so impressed with the excellent conditions prevailing at the clubhouse, which he inspected from cellar to garret, that he gave \$250 as a donation, and other good friends followed his example. The sum cleared will pay for needed repairs and leave a surplus in the treasury. Mrs. George M. Sternberg, president of the Woman's Army and Navy League, which conducts this club for the benefit of the enlisted men, was present at the tea and spoke of the beneficial results of having such an open clubhouse for all men in uniform, where they may spend their evenings profitably and socially. "We are all indebted to Mrs. Sternberg," writes a lady interested in the work of the club, "for originally transforming the old, dilapidated house on C street into a well appointed, sanitary clubhouse, as well as to Mrs. Audlich Palmer, who is chairman of the club committee that keeps the clubhouse in spick and span order by the judicious expenditure of funds."

Despite the protests of some of the residents of Great Neck Hills, L.I., the proof firing for the new gun carriages at Fort Totten, N.Y., were held on Dec. 17, as originally planned. Standard charges were used, and by taking heed of the precautions issued by Col. A. Cronkhite, in command of Fort Totten, there was practically no damage to the windows of the houses of nearby residents. Firing at coast fortifications must be held, even if some windows in the vicinity are broken. The few citizens who are kicking about the fortifications in time of peace, would become very hysterical if the forts were not efficient in time of war. The firing test was made under the supervision of Col. O. B. Mitcham. Gen. T. H. Bliss was also among the officers present.

A high officer of the Navy on the retired list, writes to us to take exception to the widening use of the word "American," when only the United States is meant, but this is undoubtedly due to the action several years ago of our Government in officially designating our foreign representatives as "American" ambassadors, ministers, etc. The fact that the designation "United States" cannot be used in an adjectival way is another reason, perhaps, for the preference for the word "American." Canada has long ago renounced her claims to that classification, and the peoples at or below the equator are entirely willing to leave the word for our exclusive use.

Regarding late delivery of California mail, the Superintendent of Mails, San Francisco, reports as follows: Newspaper mail for patrons of the San Francisco office has been somewhat delayed on account of the fact that transcontinental train service is affected by labor troubles on the Harriman system. The irregular arrival of these overland trains causes at times a congestion in the San Francisco office, which the postmaster is using every means within his power to overcome. It is thought that the conditions will improve to such an extent immediately after the holiday period that there will be no further cause for complaint.



## REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

The annual report of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., is a document of fifty pages with the appendix, which presents very fully and intelligently the present condition of the Army and its needs as seen from a central point of observation. Considering pending legislation, General Wood approves of the consolidation of departments, but not in the way proposed in the Hay bill. He says:

"With reference to the consolidation of the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments with the General Staff Corps: If carried out as proposed in the bill this will, in my opinion, result in serious injury to the military service. The principles on which the General Staff is founded, and on which its usefulness principally depends, would be destroyed, and the present detail system, the maintenance of which is vital to the Army, would be seriously menaced. Care should be taken to preserve intact the detail feature of the General Staff and to prevent any individual or number of individuals from becoming permanent members of that corps. The feature, so vital to the maintenance of an efficient General Staff, should be preserved, and in my judgment it would be much better to have no consolidation at all than to sacrifice it.

"To lengthen the enlistment period to five years is distinctly contrary to the best interests of the Service. It is contrary to the modern tendency of military organization, and would mark a very serious step backward. In this country, where we maintain only a small permanent military establishment and depend largely upon citizen soldiery, the Army should be regarded largely as a training school, and as many enlisted men as possible should be put through each year with a view to their going into a reserve. This is what is being done in all the great nations of Europe, including the republics of France and Switzerland, and the more progressive countries of South America. To lengthen the term of enlistment to five years would not only reduce the number of men passing under instruction, but would have a tendency to encourage a certain class of men to remain permanently in the Army, and to discourage altogether another class, probably the best class, from enlistment. It is desirable to retain in the Service most of the non-commissioned officers and some of the technical enlisted personnel: with the exception of these, re-enlistment should not be encouraged, but, on the contrary, the men should be thoroughly instructed in their duties as soldiers, passed into a reserve, and returned to their civil occupations. The form of enlistment should be so modified as to provide a certain period of service with the colors and a certain period of service in the reserve. This matter is now under consideration by the General Staff. A system which encourages re-enlistment and tends to keep the majority of the enlisted personnel in the Army up to the time of retirement is, in the first place, a most expensive system, as energy and money would be expended from year to year on a body of men a large portion of whom have repeatedly gone through the course of instruction and are growing each year physically less fitted for hard service. Moreover, a policy of this kind would have a most deadening effect upon the officers. We can only hope to keep our officers up to a high standard of efficiency by calling upon them for continued progressive work as instructors. The long enlistment and re-enlistment system means no reserve and an inefficient army, due to the inevitable inertia of our commissioned and enlisted personnel which must result from such a system. The term of active service should be brought down to the shortest time consistent with thorough instruction, and as many men as possible should be passed through the Regular Army or Militia and assembled into an organized reserve under conditions discussed in this report. The establishment of a general service corps has been repeatedly recommended by the War Department, and will result in great economy and improved efficiency."

## THE NEEDS OF THE MOBILE ARMY.

General Wood dwells at length upon the urgent need of organizing proper tactical units and their concentration near centers of population and supply to increase economy and efficiency. There should be a division in the Philippines, one divided between Hawaii and the Canal Zone, and four divisions and one Cavalry division in the United States, each fully equipped. Brigades of Cavalry and Infantry should be assembled wherever practicable, giving officers an opportunity to handle larger units. Each unit should conform to the requirements of a properly organized and well balanced army. A considerable increase in the enlisted strength of the mobile Army, especially the Infantry, is required adequately to meet our increased responsibilities. The enlisted strength of the Infantry organizations in the Philippine Islands, in Hawaii and in the Canal Zone should be 150 per company, with the other arms at full strength. In the United States we should have ninety-six men to a company. The Philippine regiments should remain there permanently, at least for a considerable number of years, and be maintained at full strength, both officers and enlisted men; officers to be assigned to these regiments for a period of three years, and the men be authorized to re-enlist upon the statement of the surgeon that they are entirely fit for tropical service. Enlisted men should not be allowed to have over six years' continuous tropical service, and followed by one full enlistment passed in the cooler portions of the United States.

It is proposed to assemble the Cavalry as rapidly as means will permit in sections of the country best suited for the training, supply and upkeep of this arm; to establish Cavalry brigades wherever practicable, and to assemble regiments at the same station as far as possible. This will require the Cavalry in the Philippines to be increased to full war strength. We are getting better horses as the result of the remount system, as well as cheaper.

The Cavalry should be reorganized on modern lines, and should no longer enter into competition with the Infantry, devoting more attention to purely Cavalry work, to which too little attention has been paid since the Civil War. This does not involve lessening Cavalry efficiency with the rifle or in dismounted work. Experiments with a provisionally organized regiment of six troops of about 120 men each, employing double rank formation, have been carried out at various stages. Attached as an appendix will be found extracts from the reports of a number of officers who have given special attention to the consideration of this subject. These officers, whose names are not given, are described as two active and vigorous colonels, two lieutenant colonels of high standing in the Cavalry, two majors of long and distinguished service, and two captains who

are specially well qualified to speak on the subject. As a rule, where the opportunities for making the tests were most thorough, whether by reason of larger numbers or of climatic conditions, the reports are most favorable.

The legislation affecting racing is driving out of the country the best thoroughbred blood, whole studs going together. While other countries are spending immense sums to import thoroughbred stock, we are driving it out of the country, this movement assuming the dimensions of a national calamity, threatening the further improvement of the American horse and reducing the Army supply.

The Field Artillery continues to improve in efficiency, benefiting from the present uniform system of inspection by an officer of Field Artillery detailed in the Inspector General's Department. This policy of inspection will be continued. The School of Field Artillery Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., gives an opportunity for needed practical instruction in field duties. There are to be two courses a year, each extending over three months. "During the past year one battery of the 5th Field Artillery was equipped with 4.7-inch guns. It is hoped that shortly the other batteries of this regiment will be equipped with the remaining types of heavy Field Artillery matériel, so that the proper drill regulations for these guns may be prepared and the personnel instructed in their practical tactical use. Probably no branch of the Army more urgently needs legislation for its reorganization and increase than the Field Artillery, but no recommendations will be submitted for these needed changes in organization and strength until comprehensive plans for the reorganization of the Army as a whole are presented for the consideration of Congress." There is a dangerous shortage in both guns and ammunition.

Target practice in the Coast Artillery has shown continued improvement, and gives proof of a high standard of efficiency. The assembling at Galveston of three provisional regiments of C.A. was an object lesson of the potential value of such troops for service with the mobile Army in any war in which the United States possesses undisputed supremacy at sea.

There has been no increase of emplacements or armaments in the continental United States, though marked progress has been made in the seacoast defenses for Manila and Subig Bays, Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, leaving comparatively little to be appropriated for these in the future. The accessories will be ready as soon as the defenses are. The policy of fortifying and garrisoning the Panama Canal is a most noteworthy military step. "The most important work remaining to be undertaken for the completion of the coast defenses of the United States and its insular possessions includes the completion of the fortifications for the Panama Canal, Pearl Harbor and Manila Bay, the fortifications at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay and the accumulation of additional accessories for the seacoast armament now installed in the continental United States." Twelve companies of Coast Artillery troops, four regiments of Infantry at full strength, one battalion of Field Artillery, one squadron of Cavalry and certain auxiliary troops constitute the force considered necessary for the defenses of the canal.

Each of the ten Infantry regiments beyond the United States has been increased by 176 men, a total of 3,600, the largest increase allowed by the appropriations. The strength of Infantry companies in the United States should be increased without delay to not less than ninety-six men, and those abroad 150 men, the former number and the legal maximum. We have regimental Infantry posts the accommodations of which should be increased to ultimately to include all Infantry regiments in the United States, seven of which are now scattered in eleven one-battalion and five two-battalion posts. It is too early to judge of the notable change in the Drill Regulations, but it is certain that a distinct advance has been made. Of the new pattern Infantry equipment 50,000 are ready or in process of manufacture, and at least that number should be provided per year for five years. A suitable terrain is needed for the proper training of Infantry and a proper supply of ammunition for field firing. The lack of skill in the Infantry use of the bayonet is noted, this being due to a failure to realize its importance, despite recent striking examples.

## VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

"The excessive amount of work of a non-military character done at all our Army posts seriously interferes with military training, and, consequently, with military efficiency. This, combined with an amount of post correspondence and post orders largely in excess of the requirements of good military administration, the failure to reduce guard duty to a minimum by taking advantage of the authority granted post commanders relative to working certain classes of prisoners on parole, the excessive and unnecessary amount of paper work and returns called for by the War Department, tends to reduce the soldier's instruction under arms to a dangerous minimum and to produce discontent and inefficiency. The soldiers of the mobile Army receive too little instruction under arms. Efforts are being made to correct these conditions through the reduction of paper work, simplification of administrative methods and the concentration of troops in larger garrisons."

In the Militia too much attention is given to preparing a limited number of men in small-arms firing practice instead of raising the efficiency of the whole. Still there has been improvement. Beneficial and far-reaching results are expected to follow the detail of Army officers to duty with the Organized Militia. An attempt is being made to lessen the shortage of auxiliary troops. To secure effective organization of Cavalry and Field Artillery the cost of maintaining horses should be equitably divided between the states and the Federal Government. Instead of 720 guns it should have, the Militia has only 200, and is without an adequate reserve supply of ammunition. The Militia Pay bill does not go as far as is desired by the War Department in making the pay contingent upon compliance with certain essential conditions.

General Wood dwells upon the importance of a reserve composed of men who have served in the Regular Army, Militia or Marine Corps. Our present condition, so far as the land force is concerned, is one of unpreparedness for war with any first-class Power, especially in the mobile Army. We are sadly deficient in artillery equipment, which is a grave menace to the public safety in case of war. The passage of the bill for raising a volunteer army is earnestly urged. It will cost nothing in time of peace and will save the Government millions of dollars in time of war.

General Wood describes the efforts made to increase the number of graduates from the Military Academy. With accommodations for 750 cadets, the corps numbers now only 573 and graduates less than 100. The system of supplemental examinations does not work, as the candidates try to skip the regular and take the supplemental one. The proposed system of filling vacancies with alternates is approved. The character of instruction at the service schools continues of the highest order.

Every effort should be made to make the instruction in the garrison schools as practical as possible.

The Extra Officers bill has given very little relief in the matter of absenteeism from duty with troops. We ought to have officers enough to fully officer the Regular Army and have a reserve for details. The number of officers added by the readjustment of rank will never exceed fifty. The educational demands upon civilian candidates are reasonable, and should secure better qualified officers. The health and discipline of the Maneuver Division were excellent, and the experience gained of great value to officers and men. There should be some more efficient method to eliminate unfit officers if we are to retain a high degree of military efficiency.

The bill to establish a council of national defense is the most important military measure before Congress. The present system of divisions and departments is a great improvement. The bill for the support of rifle shooting in the public schools should be enacted into law. The canteen should be re-established.

Of the General Staff, General Wood says: "The General Staff is now organized into four divisions, the titles of which indicate the scope and character of their work: 1. The Mobile Army Division; 2. the Coast Artillery Division; 3. the Division of Militia Affairs; 4. the War College Division. On Oct. 15, 1911, the Army was short of the authorized strength of 80,000 men 7,563 enlisted men, the equivalent of about nine average Infantry regiments. There has been a difficulty in getting recruits, which will be increased if the term of service is lengthened. On June 30, 1911, 757 of the 4,281 officers of the Army were on detached service, against 517 in 1905, and the number has since increased. There has been an increase of 424 in commissioned officers, including 200 second lieutenants not yet appointed. The average cost per man of the Army of 68,573 in 1908 was \$1,134.94; of 84,851 in 1909, \$1,121.98; of 84,933 in 1910, \$1,142, and of 81,777 men in 1911, \$1,102.60. For 84,236 men next year the cost should be \$1,030.53.

## SOLDIERS AS FIRE FIGHTERS.

Secretary of War Stimson and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, are opposed to the recommendation of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association that Congress establish regular Army posts, contiguous to national forests, and thereby bring the troops within easy range of the districts threatened by fire. General Wood believes that such use of troops is subversive of discipline and interferes with maneuvers. George M. Cornwall, in the October issue of American Forestry, in advocating their use, said: "Personal interviews with the officers and soldiers who took part in forest fire fighting showed conclusively that there is no better training than an actual fire fighting experience for the men. It makes them self-reliant. They find themselves. With a little training their services would prove invaluable. The outdoor life is healthful and wholesome. It brings them into close touch with civilian life. It helps them in every way. The opportunity for drilling is not removed. While actively engaged in fire fighting additional food, clothes and pay should be allowed. This incentive in itself, coupled with a break in the monotony of post life, would be a sufficient inducement to create a desire for Forest Service duty in the minds of enlisted men. The duty of the Army is to protect and safeguard life and property—and certainly the saving of the nation's timber should not be considered beneath the duty of a true soldier, but rather his privilege. If President Taft, during his term of office, will provide for the regular employment of the troops to protect the national forests he will have done more in the interest of true and practical conservation than any other single step that has yet been taken."

Admitting all that Mr. Cornwall says about the advantages that may come from outdoor life, from a military point of view the position of the Chief of Staff cannot be successfully challenged. There is nothing to be gained by having the Army go outside of its duties as soldiers except in emergencies. The mixing of functions is always dangerous in the case of a body of men in which a high standard of discipline is the sine qua non of efficiency. We might cite a parallel case in the sister Service, the Navy, to illustrate the point that General Wood doubtless had in mind. Very good arguments could be brought forward to prove the advantage of turning over the work of the coast life-savers to the Navy. The outdoor life, the practical experience the men would gain with water and the handling of small craft in rough weather, the hardening effect of exposure to the elements when properly fed and clothed—all these benefits might be admitted without making it any whit clearer that it is the business of the Navy to take on the duty of life-saving. Its duty, like that of the Army, is to prepare the rank and file and the officers for the duty of defending the country in time of war, and while in such emergencies as that of the San Francisco fire the common dictates of humanity demand the co-operation of soldiers in preserving order and protecting life and property, there is no reason why that duty should be continued one moment after the civilian forces of law and order are effective. The forest fires are no more beyond the power of the state to check with civil precautions and civil agencies than are conflagrations in cities, towns or villages. Something must be left to civilian enterprise, no matter what benefits are to accrue to the community and to the soldiers themselves from the latter's participation in fighting forest fires. It is for that reason that we have always deprecated the indiscriminate use of the state Militia in cases where the local police are fully able to handle the situation. We do not mean that in all such instances the local police could do as well as the Militia, but merely that the situation was not of such urgency as to demand the calling out of troops. We have seen soldiers called out to capture a single desperado because it was thought the shooting of the National Guardsmen would more quickly "get" the outlaw than would the poorer marksmanship of a sheriff's posse.

What the members of the 10th U.S. Infantry and the members of the U.S. Marine Corps Battalion stationed in the Canal Zone have to experience in the way of tropical downpours and what the other troops destined for that region may look forward to are shown by the recent breaking of the Isthmian record for excessive rainfall for short periods on the night of Nov. 28-29, when at Porto Bello 2.46 inches of rain fell in three minutes shortly after midnight. The total rainfall for the "shower," as the Canal Record calls it, was 7.60 inches. The highest previous record was three-quarters of an inch in five minutes at Rio Grande in July, 1908. At Balboa in August, 1908, 1.24 inches fell in ten



minutes. These figures should prove interesting to veterans of the Cuban campaign in 1898, when the water used to come down in such deluges that the men doubtless thought the record of old Noah was to be beaten. For November the total rainfall reached the highest figures at Porto Bello, where the aggregate was 24.40 for the thirty days, the next being Monte Liro with 20.05, and Brazos Brook being third with 18.86. For the twenty-three places recording rainfall the average was 12.42 inches.

#### A "NEW LINE" OF THE NAVY.

Looking to heredity to give versatility to midshipmen, Comdr. U. W. Holmes, U.S.N., in urging the creation of a new line of the Navy, sees a sufficiency of aptitudes for the various specialties that would take the place of the activities of the special corps. In treating of "Naval Personnel and Its Development," in the December Engineering Magazine, Commander Holmes says this "new line" should consist of a single corps with the fullest possible freedom of specialization in duty. He supports his argument by showing from the history of the Navy that analogous changes have always resulted in advantage to the Service and by demonstrating that the present system of education and training of officers gives, or can easily be adapted to give, adequate preparation for their professional career under the proposed change. Of the Construction Corps, Commander Holmes says that "its work would without question be improved if its officers were required to perform actual sea duty at regular intervals, and thus had an opportunity to become better acquainted with their product. In carrying on work in navy yards the experience gained in handling enlisted men would make them better fitted to handle the yard labor. In organizing and carrying on work they would also be benefited by experience with a ship's organization. There is nowhere in the world a better example of 'scientific management' than in a well organized and well disciplined ship's company on a man-of-war." The Construction Corps could be taken into the line as the Engineer Corps was. The difference would be that the constructors were at one time all line officers and could more easily qualify for line duties. The older officers should be retained for duty wholly within their specialty if they prefer it. The younger should be required to take their turn at sea, performing their special duties when on shore.

The purchase and custody of stores, the most important part of the work of the Pay Corps, could be carried on to advantage by line officers with a technical knowledge of such stores, says the essayist. The officers transferred to the line from this corps would for the most part be carried along for duty in their specialty, but there are among them officers of special technical training who, if they set themselves to do it, could easily qualify for the general duties of the line. One of these is the inventor of the most important improvement in gun sights for turret guns that has been made for many years. These officers should have the opportunity to qualify for the general duties of the line, if they desire. In the opinion of Commander Holmes there are no duties for civil engineers in the Navy that cannot be easily done by technically trained line officers. These officers should be transferred to the line for special duty similar to that now performed by them. If Congress should take the Naval Observatory from the control of the Navy Department, all the officers there would have to be sent to the Naval Academy. The work at the Academy can be performed better, says the essayist, by seagoing line officers, or, in non-technical departments, by civilian instructors, while the work at the Observatory can be carried on with equal facility by civilians. All could be carried along for the performance of the same duties as at present.

In the proposed new line of the Navy the duties of the present staff corps would be assumed by the present members of these corps, or by younger officers of the new line, coming in under the new order of things. Officers on first appointment would then go to sea, performing the general duties of line officers, on deck or in the engine room. By the end of their first cruise their natural inclination toward some special line of work would begin to assert itself, and at the end of this cruise they should be ordered to a short term of shore duty, the preference of the officer being consulted in assigning him to this duty. Another cruise would follow, and it is from the officers making this second cruise, or older officers, that selections should be made for the various post-graduate courses. Various specialties should be recognized, such as naval architecture, marine engineering, civil engineering in so far as it is applied in the naval service, electrical engineering, gunnery, torpedoes, explosives, navy yard administration, accounting, training of men, and others as the necessity for them becomes manifest. Our midshipmen are appointed from all parts of the country, and their fathers follow various professions.

If heredity counts for anything, Commander Holmes expects to have officers with special aptitudes for all these various specialties and others as we may need them. The particular specialty for which each officer is fitted will develop in the few years elapsing before it is necessary for him to make a choice. If a mistake is made by an officer in selecting his specialty this will be found out, and we shall have a body of officers in each specialty much better fitted to carry on its work than can be possible with any corps organization. There would be no necessity of recognizing these specialties by legislation; they should rather be left to the discretion of the Department. The Department would announce that certain responsible positions on shore would be filled only by officers who had qualified for that particular line of work. Officers to qualify should be required to pass a special examination, after which their names would be placed on a list including all those qualified in that specialty. No officer, according to Commander Holmes's system, would be required to qualify for a specialty; but it would be greatly to his interest to do so in order to fit himself for assignment to desirable shore duty. There might with advantage be placed opposite the name of each officer in the Navy Register a designating mark to indicate his specialty, though this would not be necessary. Officers coming up for promotion, with some exceptions, would be required to pass the examination for the general duties of the line as at present, and in addition would be subjected to a special examination covering their particular specialty. Failure to pass the special examination would not bar them from promotion, if in other respects qualified, but would cause their names to be removed from the list of those qualified in that specialty. Qualification for a specialty would not affect the legal status of any officer of the regular line.

To the objection that this system might give us a

body of shore specialists to the detriment of seagoing efficiency, Commander Holmes replies that sea duty in a battleship and shore duty are more closely allied than they have ever been. Officers whose talents fit every phase of naval work and the experts in each branch would keep other officers up to the mark. The officers of the old Engineer Corps saw more duty on shore than at sea, and neither branch suffered. Commander Holmes doubts whether any officer who served in the Squadron of Evolution twenty years ago can be found who believes that the remarkable and varied experience on shore of the late Rear Admiral John G. Walker made him any less efficient in command afloat. All corps jealousies would be buried forever, he believes, and an improvement all along the line would be noted. As to the Marine Corps, the paper expresses the belief that no good would be done by changing the status of its officers. Such a change could not be effected without disbanding the corps and discharging or transferring the enlisted men to the Army. The corps as an expeditionary force is an indispensable auxiliary to the Navy, and while opinions as to its value on war vessels as a part of the crew may differ, there can be no two opinions as to its value when used on shore to assist the Navy. "The Navy," concludes the paper, "should resist any effort to disorganize the corps or to take it from the control of the Secretary of the Navy."

#### TEMPERANCE WOMEN AND THE CANTEEN.

We published some months ago extracts from a letter written by a lady who was then a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union expressing doubts as to the wisdom of abolishing the Army canteen. It was apparently this letter that Mrs. Lillian N. M. Stevens, national president of the W.C.T.U., had in mind when at the convention in Milwaukee she said: "There has been a report afloat that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has changed its attitude in regard to the Anti-Canteen Law, and a letter to this effect has been published, purporting to come from a Woman's Christian Temperance Union woman. It can be truthfully said that this report is false."

There are two illustrations of the "suggestio falsi" in this statement: one that our correspondent was not a member of the W.C.T.U.; another that she stated that the W.C.T.U. had altered its attitude in regard to the Anti-Canteen Law. It is possible that Mrs. Stevens may have had some other periodical in mind, for certainly the statement last referred to was not published by us. We did state that some members of the W.C.T.U. had learned facts that changed their opinion on the subject of the canteen. Our correspondent was one of these, and we vouched for the fact that she was a member of the W.C.T.U. She has given us evidence that there are others of the same opinion. Our correspondent has sent us a letter in reply to Mrs. Stevens, which she asks us to publish over her signature, but we have advised against this, as it would expose to unpleasant attack and misrepresentation a modest lady averse to publicity. Our correspondent says:

"Three letters from me have been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relating to the Army canteen. The first was signed 'Mrs. W.C.T.U.' in reply to a complaint from a soldier that 'Mrs. W.C.T.U.' was sitting in judgment upon the soldier's habits while in ignorance of his life. The second was signed 'Smith, '83,' and consisted largely in well-meant sarcasm at the editor's expense, which he took in good part, and printed verbatim (a rare virtue). The third was taken from a private letter, made public with my full consent. It contained the arguments which have been irrefutable to me in favor of the restoration of the canteen. I have seen references to this letter in different newspapers, but I have not seen it quoted as a report that the W.C.T.U. organization had changed its attitude, nor do I think it possible that any responsible person, reading the letter itself, could honestly call it a false report to that effect."

"In each of the three letters referred to I have stated my individual opinion, as such. There are other individuals who are members of the W.C.T.U. and who think as I do on this subject. In the daily papers I have seen comment upon this, but in none of them is it said that the organization per se has changed its attitude. I did not become a total abstainer because of the W.C.T.U. I became a member of the W.C.T.U. upon personal invitation because I am a total abstainer."

"I also said in one of my letters that I did not consider the Anti-Canteen Law in itself a failure, but that it had been taken advantage of by the vicious. But as I have given more and more study to the subject I am not so charitably disposed toward the law. It seems, at any rate, an inherent weakness to shut up effectually the provision made in the Army itself for decent drinking places, under military control, while leaving the door wide open to men and women of the lowest sort without even police control, for they have never been suppressed. Statistics of alcoholism, a simple record of facts, show that there has been no diminution in the ten years under the Anti-Canteen Law. They also show that venereal diseases have increased under that law. Hence I consider that present legislation is defective."

The change of opinion on the part of our correspondent concerning the canteen is to be ascribed to the fact that she now has a son in the Army and is better informed as to the actual conditions of life in the ranks. A large number of women similarly interested in the Service are uniting in a petition to Congress asking for a repeal of the anti-canteen legislation. The good ladies of the W.C.T.U. will learn something to their advantage if they will consult their sisters who are familiar with Army life and whose interest in the subject of the canteen is prompted by the profoundest emotions that can affect the tender sensibilities of woman as wife, mother, sister or daughter.

A petition has been signed by 275 medical men from different parts of the country for presentation to the Senate and the House of Representatives asking for the re-establishment of the canteen in the Regular Army. In a statement as to the purposes of this petition, Dr. W. W. Keen, of 1729 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in behalf of the petitioners, said nearly all the physicians signing the appeal are teaching in medical schools and practicing in hospitals. Not a few of them have had military experience in the Militia, in the Spanish War and even in the Civil War. "We believe," says this statement, "that the movement for the restoration of the canteen will greatly promote temperance and efficiency in the Army, will greatly reduce the terrible prevalence of venereal diseases, and protect the health and lives of the soldiers and their present or future wives and children." The petition favors the passage of the Bartholdt bill (H.R. 30), introduced in the special session, and gives a brief history of the establishment

of the canteen to correct a common misapprehension that a canteen was like a hotel bar, where all sorts of liquors could be had at all times, no matter whether the soldier was drunk or sober. Then the petition says: "But we wish to urge the re-establishment of the canteen chiefly for medical reasons, as to which we may claim to have expert knowledge." These doctors say that much of the dissipation resulting in the contraction of diseases most common in the Army has its origin in the drinking of strong liquors procurable just outside of the Army posts. Often this whiskey is drugged, and then the poor victim is led on and on into worse debauchery. There is one remedy, and only one remedy, they say, for the attractions of this kind outside the post, and that is counter attractions of a better kind inside the post. The proposals of Lord Roberts for the British army in India are drawn upon to enforce the appeal. The great Field Marshal did not abolish the liquor bar in the canteen, but restricted its size and its sales chiefly to beer and encouraged the furnishing of recreation rooms, the promotion of temperance societies, etc.

Among the signers of the doctors' petition referred to are such widely known practitioners as Robert Abbe, Joseph D. Bryant, John A. Fordyce, Carlos F. MacDonald, of New York; S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Harvey G. Mudd, of St. Louis; Roswell Park, of Buffalo, and Charles W. Richardson, of Washington, D.C.

Col. L. Mervin Maus, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in an article in the Continent on "The Truth About the Beerless Canteen," takes strong ground against the re-establishment of the canteen, on the theory that post liquor selling encourages the drinking habit and creates an appetite among many of our young soldiers. He says he would rather lend his influence to "that great progressive party of temperance reformers whose splendid work has partly regenerated the American people and removed the whiskey and beer curse from one-third of our beloved country"—a hopeful statement that hardly accords with the records showing the steady increase each year of the amount of liquor consumed in the United States. Colonel Maus gives figures from the medical reports of the Army to support his contention that the abolition of the canteen has not increased illness or venereal diseases. He believes a temperance league should be recognized by the Government among the men, and all members should receive extra pay and consideration during active membership. The system of recruiting he also would change, so that only the "temperate and moral class" would be accepted as recruits. The political system of appointing chaplains he also finds wrong, and would have civil chaplains appointed to Army posts for a period of four years, and such men could be appointed regularly if found qualified after this probation.

#### BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

The Army Appropriation bill contains a number of provisions which affect the organization of the Army. The scope of some of the sections in the proposed legislation makes it the most important since the last general reorganization of the Army in 1901. The Organized Militia, since it is a part of the first line of defense with the Army, is directly interested on account of the effect upon it, of the proposed measures, which include a five-year enlistment and the abolishment of the present Division of Militia Affairs. The position of Chief of the Division will be done away with, under the proposed bill, and the office establishment consolidated into the proposed General Staff Bureau, to be composed of the present detailed General Staff and the present personnel of the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments, including a certain number of officers who will be permanently on the General Staff. It is, therefore, suggested that all the proposed amendments be carefully studied by the Organized Militia.

The state of Iowa has instituted the following changes, among others: (a) The Regular non-commissioned officers on duty in the state have been placed under the control and orders of the inspector-instructor. (b) They were assembled at Des Moines, from Oct. 24 to 28, inclusive, for a thorough school in the new Infantry Drill Regulations, under the inspector-instructor, and were sent out on a tour of the regiments of the brigade, instructing in and illustrating the changes in the drill regulations. (c) A weekly bulletin system on points of interest and for the instruction of the Guard, has been instituted, beginning Nov. 1, with the special object of correcting defects in the Guard.

The Quartermaster's Department has tested three experimental escort wagons, the results of which have not been entirely satisfactory. Further tests and efforts will be made to improve this wagon. Whatever is accomplished, the new wagon will not be available for issue within twelve months, and under the policy of the War Department, all wagons of the present type must be absorbed by issue to troops before commencing any issue of the new type of wagon.

The Regular Army has not yet been supplied with the sweater, and it will be some time before the Quartermaster's Department will be prepared to issue sweaters to the Organized Militia. The olive drab coat will still be necessary for drills and ceremonies and occasions in camp when the field kit is not worn.

The new Infantry equipment, model of 1910, will not be manufactured in sufficient quantities to permit the issue of complete sets thereof during the year 1912 to the Militia; but the trenching tools, model of 1910, and carriers therefor, can be issued to the Organized Militia after charge of their value against the allotment of a state. These trenching tools and the carriers can be used with either the old design Infantry equipment, or the new design (model of 1910).

In respect to the question recently asked whether an inspector-instructor of Infantry, detailed for duty with the Militia, is an inspector-instructor of Infantry only, or is an inspector-instructor for the entire National Guard of a state, it may be stated that an inspector-instructor of Infantry is ordered to report to the Governor of a state for instructions, and is directed to comply with such instructions as the Governor or adjutant general may make, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1911, subject, however, to War Department orders. Officers of the Field Artillery, Cavalry and Coast Artillery, on duty with the Militia were not ordered to report to the Governors of the state for duty, but remain directly under the control of the War Department. They are available as instructors of their own branch of the Service, but are not subject to orders from state authorities, except in so far as these orders relate to the instruction of the Militia of their own arm of the Service. They will, however, render assistance to the state authorities in any other manner which the state may desire, provided this does not interfere with the duties assigned to them by the War Department. Therefore, it will be seen that the scope of the duties of an inspector-instructor of Infantry is for the determination of the state authorities,



and, in the same manner, subject to the condition noted, the scope of the duties of an inspector-instructor of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery is also to be in accordance with the wishes of the state authorities.

Steps have been taken by the Quartermaster's Department to procure a shriller whistle for issue to sergeants and musicians of Infantry, and, until such time as this new type shall have been adopted, no more whistles of the present type will be procured for issue to the Militia. The signal flags prescribed for Infantry companies, in Par. 45, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, take the place of flag kits issued to the Regular Army under Par. 1584, Army Regulations. Two flag kits each, consisting of two flags, two staffs with canvas carriers for the same are issued to each Infantry company and form part of its equipment.

Attention is invited to Sec. 1784, Rev. Stat., as published and interpreted in Cir. No. 77, War Dept., series of 1909, which prohibits the receiving of presents by officers or employees of the Government. The practice of receiving presents from persons not in the Military Establishment or in the employ of the Government, in recognition of services rendered, though not expressly forbidden, is opposed to the spirit of the statute and for that reason is not approved by the War Department. It will be considered a violation of the spirit of the law for officers or non-commissioned officers on duty with the Organized Militia to receive gifts or presents either directly or indirectly from the commands with which they are doing duty.

#### NAVY OFFICER ON TRIPOLITAN WAR.

The cabled reports of Italian atrocities in Tripoli were said to be untrue by Comdr. Benton C. Decker, commanding the U.S. scout cruiser Chester, which arrived at the Boston Navy Yard on Dec. 15 from the scene of the hostilities. "Eight hundred Arab fanatics were shot down on the beach at Tripoli by Italians," Commander Decker said, according to press reports, "but this was after the Arabs had descended in a senseless charge upon an Italian outpost and then, when surrounded, refused to surrender. The Italians are making steady progress in Tripoli. This was testified to by U.S. Consul Wood, who came aboard the Chester as she lay anchored off Tripoli. The war, however, promises to be long drawn out. The chief fear is that a holy war will result. "The dash that ended in the massacre on the beach was one of the many senseless and fanatical performances which have been features of the war. The Arabs, 800 strong, found a place where the Italian line was protected only by a few guards, and descended upon it. Nothing was to be gained by such a dash, but it was made, apparently, because the enemy had been carried beyond all reason by race and religious hatred. They forced their way through to the beach, where the Italians surrounded them. They would not surrender, and the inevitable occurred."

The Chester was ordered to Tripoli from Malta as a result of a report that the Italian forces had been repulsed with serious losses, a report which proved untrue. The Chester found the Italian fleet engaged in bombarding the eastern forts when it reached Tripoli, and the batteries were exchanging shots at intervals. The ships of the Italians which were engaged were of about the type of the U.S.S. Massachusetts. Better ships were held in reserve for other more serious work. The Chester got in within about two and a half miles of the city and got into communication with the American Consul, who was found sticking to his post like a major general. He was looking after the interests of the country in a way that could not be improved on. He told Commander Decker that many of the stories retailed at Malta and Gibraltar were untrue, and those which were true were greatly exaggerated in regard to Italian atrocities on the battlefield.

#### SUPPLY CORPS CLERKSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the text of the Army appropriation bill as it appeared in your issue of Dec. 9, there is a provision in Sec. 4, that will certainly do great injustice to a large number of Government employees and likely, besides, do injury to the Government service. I refer to the provision for replacing the civilian clerks with enlisted men of the Army as soon as the Supply Corps is created. There are about 2,000 clerks who would be affected by such a change, a change which I think I can show is not necessary, either for the sake of economy or of efficiency.

Let us first consider the question of economy. The average pay of the civilian clerk now in the service of the departments which would be consolidated into the new Supply Corps we will place at \$100 a month. It is proposed to replace such a man with a soldier drawing, let us say, \$45 a month. On the face of it, this seems to effect a large economy, but the saving is only apparent. The additional compensation to the soldier clerk in the way of subsistence, clothing, quarters, etc., which the Government must provide will run up to about \$20 a month. Still the saving seems to be large, but it disappears at once when we come to consider the provision of retirement on pay, which is the privilege of the soldier. After serving thirty years, or twenty-five if he has had Philippine service, the soldier-clerk, who had been enjoying the rank of sergeant during his performance of clerical duties, would be retired on \$67.50 pay a month. At the same time the Government would have to pay the enlisted clerk succeeding him. So the Government would be carrying two soldiers on the rolls, one retired and the other in active service, where before it carried only one civilian. Adding \$67.50 retired pay to the \$65 pay and allowances of the active service clerk we have a total of \$132.50, which is more than the pay given to the civilian clerk. Here evidently, then, the economy is only imaginary. Equally so will be found to be the expected increase in efficiency. It is not likely that young men of the necessary ability to take the positions of civilian clerks in the Government service will be willing to enlist in the Army for the pay of \$45, when civil life presents so many greater opportunities. It is fair to assume, then, that the intellectual grade of these men will be much lower than that of the clerks now employed. It is from this lower grade of intellectuality, therefore, that the new Supply Corps would draw its clerks. Is it reasonable to suppose that a greater or a better class of work would be obtained from these men than is given by the clerks at to-day? Manifestly not, else intellectual equipment must be considered as counting for little or nothing in the clerkships of the departments, a view which no bureau chief would take for a moment.

But we are told that civilian clerks will be allowed

to enlist under Sec. 4. Quite true, but they can do so only below an age limit fixed by the Secretary of War. Now, suppose that the Secretary of War places the limit at forty-five years, which seems to be the popular age now for drawing the "dead line" for efficiency. Then all the excellent clerks who have passed that age are thrown out, and the Government must lose all the experience they have acquired. Take my own case for example: I have passed the age of forty-five, and have had twenty years of service in the Q.M. Department. I have been entrusted with very important matters, of varied character, and have made myself master of all the routine and procedure essential to the proper handling of them. Yet, if this bill goes through I shall be dismissed. Perhaps some young enlisted man may be able to do my work but I am inclined to doubt it seriously. Another factor making for efficiency as the law now stands is that nearly all civilian clerks are married. With families to support it is inevitable that they should be more careful about performing their duties faithfully and well than would unmarried enlisted men, to whom civil life would always be appealing with its larger opportunities and who, when their period of enlistment was over might be only too glad to leave the service for the better pay outside. The gay and festive side of life does not attract the married clerk, though exerting a powerful influence on the susceptible nature of the pleasure-loving enlisted man. But, let us go a step further and consider recruiting. To take 2,000 strong, virile enlisted men out of the ranks is not calculated to build up the fighting strength of the mobile Army, in these days when recruiting of first-class men is none too easy and when there are arising new and powerful influences tending to check recruiting. These 2,000 fighting men drawn from the field to desk work will have to be replaced by two thousand others, and Congress should not lose sight of that fact.

A "Service Corps," to replace the soldiers who are now withdrawn from their companies doing what is called "extra or special duty" in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Department at military posts, would, no doubt, be a good thing for the mobile Army, as it would send these men back to their companies and their legitimate duties. But to extend this to the clerks at the large supply depots, and at the offices of chief quartermaster's and commissaries at division headquarters, where millions of dollars are annually disbursed, would, in my humble opinion, be a step in the wrong direction, and Congress should consider this phase of the bill seriously, before acting favorably thereon. A "General Service Corps" doing the clerical work of the adjutant general's department was tried some years ago, but was finally abandoned for the reason that it did not work well. Why repeat the blunder?

Q.M. CLERK.

#### MONEY ALLOWANCE ON DISCHARGE.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 7, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: On page 369, Dec. 2, 1911, of your JOURNAL, you state: "On account of the demands for greater economy in Army administration two years ago the estimates of the War Department were cut \$20,000,000." And then: "A cut has had to be made somewhere, and it would seem that proper economy could be made in the amount of money given to enlisted men upon discharge rather than upon any of the other items."

Of course, it is almost certain that enlisted men will suffer again. It would be a very bad policy to take away the enlisted man's final savings (clothing savings and a part of his transportation) upon his discharge, because in ninety cases out of one hundred they contain all the money that a soldier possesses after being discharged. It is very hard to save any money out of the regular monthly pay, because if a man wants to be a "good soldier" he will have to pay at the end of a month the following bills: Laundry, from \$1.50 to \$3; barber, from \$1 to \$3; tailor, from \$1 to \$5. He will have to provide himself with such small articles as soap, tooth powder, shoe polish, tobacco (in case he smokes) and many others. Therefore he will consider himself lucky if he has a few dollars left every month for his own enjoyment, such as theater or any other amusement. If his final savings were cut out there would practically be nothing to attach him to the Service. At least, these are the views of almost every member of this troop.

TROOP M, 15TH CAVALRY.

#### REGULATIONS FOR ARMY UNIFORM.

War Department, Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, Dec. 12, 1911.

The following are the regulations for the uniform of the United States Army.

They will be referred to officially as the Uniform Regulations (abbreviated U.R.).

All regulations, in any form, heretofore published with reference to the uniform are rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

The pamphlet consists of 114 paragraphs of General Regulations, which would fill several pages of this paper. Following these are the "Tables of Occasions," showing the uniform to be worn by officers upon different occasions. We give this below in full, as it sufficiently explains the regulations, which are in the nature of a codification of the existing regulations on the subject of the Army uniform. As there are references in these "Tables of Occasions" from one page to another, we print with the tables the page numbers as they appear in the advance proofs. We give here the following paragraphs of the regulations also referred to in the tables:

Paragraphs of Regulations referred to in Tables of Occasions:

##### 60. Boots.

(a) Leather.—Boots of black, black enamel, or patent leather will be worn with the mounted full-dress and the mounted dress-uniforms.

Unless otherwise prescribed, boots of russet leather may be worn with the service uniform by mounted officers, and russet leather boots may be worn with the service uniform and black boots with the blue uniform by other officers when mounted.

(b) Rubber.—Rubber boots may be worn by officers in inclement weather.

Rubber boots (half hip) are authorized for enlisted men of mine companies, mine planters, and cable steamers. Rubber boots (hip) are authorized for issue to troops in Alaska.

70. Dispatch Case.—Staff officers, and those acting as such, will, when the nature of their duty requires it, carry a dispatch case to be furnished by the Ordnance Department on memorandum receipt.

##### 71. Epaulets.

(a) Epaulets will be worn by general officers with the dismounted full dress.

(b) In case of inclement weather, when capes, waterproofs, or overcoats are worn, shoulder knots may take the place of epaulets.

##### 86. Leggings.

Officers will wear russet leather or pigskin leggings with the service uniform, except that, unless otherwise prescribed, mounted officers and other officers when mounted may wear russet-leather boots instead, and that in the field officers may wear canvas leggings or woolen puttees.

Enlisted men will wear the prescribed leggings with the service uniform.

110. Sweater.—The sweater, as soon as issued by the Quartermaster's Department, will be worn by troops of the mobile army in the field only, when the weather is too cold to admit of the use of the flannel shirt alone. The collar of the shirt will be worn over that of the sweater.

Service coats will be packed and taken along by troops going into permanent or maneuver camps and issued on arrival. When troops are to take the field at other times, and in the opinion of the commanding officer, conditions are likely to arise that will make the wearing of service coats desirable, he will order the coats of the enlisted men packed, and they may then or subsequently be sent forward and issued, being repacked when necessary.

When service coats are on hand, individual soldiers when out of camp will not wear the sweater as an outer garment, except by permission of the commanding officer in particular cases.

On the march and in other military formations officers will wear the sweater when the enlisted men do.

Sweaters will form a part of the surplus kit.

For insignia of rank on the sweater, see Par. 85, P. 32.

##### 114. White Collars and Cuffs.

(a) Officers.—With the full-dress, the dress, and the white uniforms, and with the service uniform (except when in the field, at inspection in field equipment, drill, target practice, or on other duty involving physical exertion) officers will wear white cuffs and a plain white standing collar or white stock; the collar to show one-fourth inch above the collar of the coat.

With the special evening-dress and the mess jacket, either the standing or turned-down collar may be worn.

(b) Enlisted Men.—With the dress and the full-dress uniform, and with the service uniform when worn on pass and in garrison except at the inspection in field equipment, drill, target practice, or other duty involving physical exertion, enlisted men will wear a plain standing white collar; the collar to show one-fourth inch above the collar of the coat.

We give below, reduced to paragraph form, the Tables of Occasions, Officers, pp. 39 to 48, and the List of Arms and Equipments to be in Possession of Officers, pp. 54 and 55, as prescribed in the new Uniform Regulations for the Army, advance proof sheets of which are before us.

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#### PART III. TABLES OF OCCASIONS. OFFICERS.

##### SERVICE UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT.

1. For habitual garrison wear until retreat, not under arms.—All officers, acting dental surgeons, and veterinarians:

A.—When dismounted: 1. Service cap. 2. Service coat. 3. Service breeches. 4. Russet-leather shoes (high). 5. Russet-leather or pigskin leggings. See par. 60, p. 22; also par. 86, p. 32. 6. White collar or stock. 7. White cuffs. (See par. 114 (a), p. 36.) 8. Ribbons and marksmanship badges by those entitled thereto. 9. Olive-drab woolen gloves, when prescribed (when not on duty the olive-drab woolen gloves or the regulation riding gloves may be worn).

B.—When mounted: Same as A, omitting "9. Olive-drab woolen gloves," and adding: 1. Regulation riding gloves (optional when not on duty). 2. Spurs, with russet-leather straps.

2. For habitual garrison duty, under arms.—All officers except chaplains:

C.—When dismounted: Same as A, adding: 1. Russet-leather belt. 2. Saber, with service knot.

D.—When mounted: Same as A, omitting "9. Olive-drab woolen gloves," etc., and adding: 1. Regulation riding gloves. 2. Spurs, with russet-leather straps. 3. Russet-leather belt. 4. Saber, with service knot.

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3. For field duty.—All officers, acting dental surgeons, and veterinarians:

A.—When dismounted: 1. Service hat, with hat cord sewed on (peaked, 4 indentations). 2. Olive-drab shirt. 3. Service coat (the sweater, as soon as issued by the Quartermaster's Department, will take the place of the service coat for field duty. See par. 110, p. 36). 4. Service breeches. 5. Russet-leather shoes (high). 6. Russet leather, pigskin, or canvas leggings, or woolen puttees. See par. 60, p. 22; also par. 86, p. 32. 7. Ribbons, by those entitled thereto (if coat is worn). 8. Olive-drab woolen gloves, when prescribed (optional when not on duty). 9. Identification tag. 10. Haversack (containing meat can, knife, fork, and spoon). 11. Canteen (with canteen cover). 12. Tin cup. 13. First aid packet (with pouch). 14. Watch. 15. Notebook and pencils. See "C," page following.

B.—When mounted: Same as A, omitting "8. Olive-drab woolen gloves," etc., and adding: "10. Haversack (containing meat can, etc.)," and adding: 1. Regulation riding gloves. 2. Spurs. 3. Saddle. 4. Halter. 5. Bridle. 6. Saddle blanket. 7. Saddle cloth. 8. Saddlebags (containing meat can, knife, fork, and spoon). 9. Surcingle. 10. Nosebag. 11. Horse brush. 12. Currycomb. 13. Lariat. 14. Picket pin. See "D," page following.

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4. For field duty.—All officers except officers of the Medical Department and chaplains:

C.—When dismounted: Add to A, p. 39: 1. Pistol (with holster, lanyard, and 20 rounds of ammunition). 2. Pistol belt (to be worn over the coat). 3. Field glass. 4. Compass. See footnote 2, p. 54. Note.—Company Infantry officers will carry whistles. For dispatch cases, see par. 70, p. 24.

D.—When mounted: Add to B, p. 39: 1. Pistol (with holster, lanyard, and 20 rounds of ammunition). 2. Pistol belt (to be worn over the coat). 3. Field glass. 4. Compass. (See footnote 2, page 54.) Note.—Medical officers on duty with the sanitary units of the mobile Army will carry field glasses and compass.

The field glasses issued to organizations by the Signal Corps are not issued for the personal use of officers, and will not be used in lieu of the officers' personal field glasses.

Notes.—Except by the officer of the day, the service uniform will not be worn after retreat by officers in garrison, unless prescribed by the commanding officer for some particular duty, nor will it be worn off the post except as authorized in the Tables of Occasions of the dress uniform (dismounted), occasion 3, page 42.

2. Whenever necessary for personal protection, the personnel of the Medical Department may carry pistols.

3. Veterinarians when in the field will carry pistols and ammunition.

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##### DRESS UNIFORM (DISMOUNTED).

[Not required for the Tropics.]

1. For informal wear after retreat (in warm weather the white mess jacket or white uniform may be worn instead; in other weather the blue mess jacket or the special evening dress may be worn instead). 2. For social use before retreat (for functions before retreat the full dress may be prescribed). 3. When off the post, except that when riding or taking physical exercise the service uniform may be worn instead. In warm weather the commanding officer may prescribe the cotton service uniform for wear when off the post before retreat. 4. When dismounted after duty the uniform is prescribed for enlisted men and on such other occasions as may be prescribed.

All officers:

When not under arms: 1. Dress cap. 2. Dress coat. 3. Dress trousers. 4. White collar or stock. 5. White cuffs. 6. Black shoes (high top). 7. Black socks. 8. White gloves when prescribed. (They may be worn on non-official occasions if desired.) 9. Ribbons and marksmanship badges by those entitled to wear them.

When under arms, add: 1. Saber (with full-dress slings and dress knot). 2. Belt (worn under coat). 3. Aiguillettes by those authorized to wear them.

The former "full dress cap" is designated in this order as the "dress cap," except in the case of chaplains, acting dental surgeons, and veterinarians, in which case the "dress



cap" is the same as the former "dress cap." See specifications issued by the Quartermaster General.

#### DRESS UNIFORM (MOUNTED).

[Not required for the Tropics.]

1. When the mounted dress uniform is prescribed for enlisted men and on such other occasions as may be prescribed. 2. When riding off the reservation it may be worn.

All officers: 1. Dress cap. 2. Dress coat. 3. Dress breeches. 4. Black boots. 5. White collar or stock. 6. White cuffs. 7. White leather gloves. 8. Spurs, with black straps. 9. Ribbons and marksmanship badges by those entitled to wear them.

When under arms, add: 1. Saber (with full-dress slings and dress knot). 2. Belt (worn under coat). 3. Aiguillettes by those authorized to wear them.

Note.—The dress uniform, mounted, with white leather gloves, may be prescribed for mounted officers on dismounted occasions.

#### Page 43. FULL-DRESS UNIFORM (DISMOUNTED).

[Not required for the Tropics.]

1. State occasions at home or abroad. 2. When receiving the President of the United States. 3. When receiving or conferring officially upon the President, sovereign, or member of the royal family of other countries. 4. Ceremonies and entertainments when it is desired to do special honor to the occasion. 5. When full dress, dismounted, is prescribed for enlisted men. 6. Social or official functions of a general nature, when prescribed. (If after retreat, the special evening dress will be prescribed instead, unless the occasion be one of special ceremony.) 7. As prescribed for White House, p. 48.

General officers when dismounted: 1. Casque (or dress cap when shoulder knots are worn. See par. 7, (b), p. 23). 2. Full-dress coat. 3. Full-dress trousers. 4. Black shoes (high top). 5. Black socks. 6. White collar or stock. 7. White cuffs. 8. Saber, with dress knot. 9. Full-dress belt for officers above the grade of brigadier general; belt of black webbing (with full-dress slings), for brigadier generals, to be worn under the sash. 10. Plain white gloves (except white cotton). 11. Epaulements (shoulder knots may be worn when capes or overcoats are worn in inclement weather). 12. Sash. 13. Medals, badges, aiguillettes, and shoulder belts by those authorized to wear them.

All other officers except chaplains when dismounted: 1. Dress cap. 2. Full-dress coat. 3. Dress trousers (full-dress trousers for officers of the staff corps and departments, except the Quartermaster's Department and Corps of Engineers). 4. Black shoes (high top). 5. Black socks. 6. White collar or stock. 7. White cuffs. 8. Saber, with dress knot. 9. Full-dress belt. 10. Plain white gloves (except Berlin). 11. Shoulder knots. 12. Medals, badges, aiguillettes, and shoulder belts by those authorized to wear them.

Chaplains when dismounted: 1. Chaplain's hat. 2. Chaplain's full-dress coat. 3. Chaplain's full-dress trousers. 4. Black shoes (high top). 5. Black socks. 6. White collar or stock. 7. White cuffs. 8. Plain white gloves (except Berlin). 9. Medals and badges by those entitled to wear them.

#### Page 44. FULL-DRESS UNIFORM (MOUNTED).

[Not required for the Tropics.]

1. When full dress, mounted, is prescribed for enlisted men. 2. Social or official functions of a general nature when prescribed. (If after retreat, the special evening dress will be prescribed instead, unless the occasion be one of special ceremony.) 3. As prescribed for White House (p. 48). On the following occasions when required that the officer is to be mounted: 1. State occasions at home or abroad. 2. When receiving the President of the United States. 3. When receiving or conferring officially upon the President, sovereign, or member of the royal family of other countries. 4. Ceremonies and entertainments when it is desired to do special honor to the occasion.

General officers: 1. Dress cap. 2. Full-dress coat. 3. Dress breeches. 4. Black boots. 5. White collar or stock. 6. White cuffs. 7. Saber, with dress knot. 8. Full-dress belt for officers above the grade of brigadier general; belt of black webbing (with full-dress slings), for brigadier generals, to be worn under the sash. 9. White leather gloves. 10. Shoulder knots. 11. Sash. 12. Spurs with black straps. 13. Medals, badges, aiguillettes and shoulder belts by those entitled to wear them.

All other officers except chaplains: 1. Dress cap. 2. Full-dress coat. 3. Dress breeches. 4. Black boots. 5. White collar or stock. 6. White cuffs. 7. Saber, with dress knot. 8. Full-dress belt. 9. White leather gloves. 10. Shoulder knots. 11. Spurs with black straps. 12. Medals, badges, shoulder belts and aiguillettes by those entitled to wear them.

Chaplains: 1. Chaplain's hat. 2. Chaplain's full-dress coat. 3. Dress breeches. 4. Black boots. 5. White collar or stock. 6. White cuffs. 7. White leather gloves. 8. Spurs with black straps. 9. Medals and badges by those entitled to wear them.

Note.—The full-dress uniform, mounted, with white leather gloves, may be prescribed for mounted officers on dismounted occasions.

#### Page 45. SPECIAL EVENING DRESS.

[Not required for the Tropics.]

Note.—All officers will provide themselves with the special evening dress by July 1, 1912. Until that time the full dress may be worn on occasions for which the special evening dress is prescribed.

1. Social or official functions of a general nature occurring in the evening. (If the occasion be one of special ceremony the full dress may be prescribed instead.) In warm weather the white uniform may be prescribed instead. 2. For private formal dinners and other private formal social functions occurring in the evening. (The mess jacket may be worn instead.) 3. For informal evening wear.

All officers except chaplains: 1. Dress cap. 2. Special evening dress coat. 3. Special evening dress trousers by officers of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry; dress trousers by officers of the Corps of Engineers and the Quartermaster's Department; full-dress trousers by all other officers. 4. High or low shoes, or pumps, of black enamel or patent leather. 5. Black socks. 6. White evening dress shirt with standing or turned-down collar and plain gold shirt studs. 7. White waistcoat with small regulation buttons of gold or gilt. 8. Evening dress tie of black silk. 9. Plain white kid gloves (compulsory at dances; optional on other occasions). 10. Ribbons, by those entitled to wear them (optional with general officers; other officers will wear them when directed by their commanders).

#### Page 46. BLUE MESS JACKET.

[This uniform is optional and can not be prescribed by the commanding officer.]

In the United States: 1. For private formal dinners and other private formal social functions occurring in the evening (the special evening dress may be worn, and in warm weather the white mess jacket). 2. For informal evening wear (the dress uniform may be worn, and in warm weather the white mess jacket or the white uniform).

All officers except chaplains: 1. Dress cap. 2. Blue mess jacket. 3. Dress trousers by officers of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Quartermaster's Department; full-dress trousers by all other officers. 4. High or low shoes, or pumps, of black enamel or patent leather. 5. Black socks. 6. White evening dress shirt with standing or turned-down collar and plain gold shirt studs. 7. White or blue waistcoat, with small regulation buttons of gold or gilt. 8. Evening dress tie of black silk. 9. Plain white kid gloves (compulsory at dances; optional on other occasions). 10. Ribbons, by those entitled to wear them. 11. Aiguillettes, if desired, by those authorized to wear them.

The dress trousers worn with the mess jacket will have no pockets, side or hip, and will be cut high in the waist, without buckle in the back. These trousers may be worn with the full dress and the dress uniforms.

#### Page 47. WHITE MESS JACKET.

[In the United States, including Alaska, this uniform is optional and can not be prescribed by the commanding officer.]

In the Tropics: 1. For private formal dinners and other private formal social functions occurring in the evening. 2. For evening functions, social or official, of a general nature. 3. For informal evening wear (the white uniform may be worn instead).

In the United States (optional): In warm weather for informal evening wear and for private formal dinners and other private formal social functions occurring in the evening.

All officers except chaplains: 1. White cap. 2. White mess jacket, with shoulder knots. 3. White trousers. 4. Low white canvas shoes. 5. White socks. 6. White evening dress shirt with standing or turned-down collar and plain gold shirt studs. 7. White waistcoat with small regulation buttons of gold or gilt. 8. Evening dress tie of black silk. 9. White gloves of lisle thread (compulsory at dances; optional on other occasions). 10. Ribbons by those entitled to wear them. 11. Aiguillettes, by those authorized to wear them (optional with general officers; other officers will wear them when directed by their commanders).

#### WHITE UNIFORM.

[Not to be worn on duty with troops under arms.]

In the Tropics: 1. Until retreat, when prescribed by the commanding officer. 2. For informal wear after retreat (the white mess jacket may be worn instead). 3. For formal occasions, under arms, after retreat, when prescribed by the commanding officer.

In the United States in warm weather (optional): 1. For informal wear after retreat. 2. For social use before retreat. 3. When off the post.

All officers, acting dental surgeons, and veterinarians: Not under arms: 1. White cap. 2. White coat. 3. White trousers. 4. Low white canvas shoes. 5. White socks. 6. White collar or stock. 7. White gloves of lisle thread at dances only. 8. Ribbons, by those entitled to wear them. 9. Under arms, with side arms, by those authorized to wear them. 2. Saber, with dress knot. 3. Belt (under coat) with full dress slings. 4. White gloves, of lisle thread.

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#### WHITE HOUSE.

(a) Official occasions.

When calling by appointment upon the President of the United States.—Full dress, dismounted.

New Year's and other state receptions (until 6 p.m.).—Full dress, dismounted, for dismounted officers. Full dress, mounted, for officers of the mounted service; optional for all other mounted officers, and retired officers of the Mounted Service.

State receptions (evening).—Full dress, dismounted.

State dinners.—Full dress, dismounted.

(b) Social occasions.

When calling by appointment on the President and wife of the President (until 6 p.m.). All other daytime functions, including luncheons, afternoon teas, garden parties, etc.—Dismounted, with side arms, for dismounted officers. Dress, mounted, with side arms, for officers of the Mounted Service; optional for all other mounted officers and retired officers of the Mounted Service.

Unofficial dinners, evening musicale or dance.—Special evening dress. (Retired officers may wear the full dress, dismounted.)

#### SCHEDULE OF UNIFORM WHEN OFFICERS OF BOTH SERVICES APPEAR TOGETHER.

Throughout the military and naval services of the United States, whenever on occasions of ceremony officers of both Services are required to appear together in uniform, officers of the Army will be governed by the following schedule.

Uniform A: Army, full dress. Navy, special full dress. Marine Corps, special full dress.

Uniform B: Army, dress. Navy, service dress. Marine Corps, undress.

Uniform C: Army, special evening dress. Navy, evening dress A. Marine Corps, special full dress.

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#### PART IV.

#### LIST OF ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS TO BE IN POSSESSION OF OFFICERS.

For the purpose of inspection the whole equipment may be required.

General, Lieutenant General, and Chief of Staff.—Such as they may desire.

All other officers.—

Dismounted Officers.

A.—Arms: Saber, pistol, and ammunition. B.—Personal equipment: 1. Bedding roll (canvas). 2. Blanket. 3. Canteen, with strap. 4. Cloth roll (canvas). 5. Compass. 6. Field glass. 7. First-aid packet. 8. Fork. 9. Haversack. 10. Identification tag. 11. Knife. 12. Meat can. 13. Note book. 14. Pencils. 15. Pistol belt. 16. Pistol holster. 17. Pistol lanyard. 18. Saber belts (full dress and service). 19. Saber knots (dress and service). 20. Saber scabbard. 21. Spoon. 22. Tin cup. 23. Watch. 24. Whistle, by all company officers and battalion commanders of Infantry.

Note.—The bedding and clothing rolls adopted by the Quartermaster's Department may be purchased from the Depot Quartermaster, Twenty-sixth street and Grays Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa. Bedding roll, \$6.28; clothing roll, \$3.12.

The bedding roll adopted by the Quartermaster's Department and an other canvas roll may be used as a combination bedding-clothing roll.

Field glasses and compasses, by officers (except chaplains) serving with troops and all others when their duties may require their use.

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Mounted Officers.

Arms.—Same as A, except that the articles mentioned are not prescribed for chaplains.

Medical officers and dental surgeons will not be required to provide themselves with pistols and ammunition, but they may carry same when necessary for personal protection.

Personal equipment.—Same as B, omitting "9. Haversack," and adding: 1. Aiguillettes, by those authorized to wear them. 2. Dispatch case, by staff officers and those acting as such, whose duty may require them to use a dispatch case. (See par. 70, p. 24.) 3. Saber straps (russet leather). 4. Shoulder belts, by officers of the Signal Corps, including those detailed therein. 5. Spurs (with russet and black leather straps).

Chaplains will not be required to provide themselves with compass, field glasses, pistol belt, saber belt, and saber knot. Medical officers and dental surgeons will not be required to provide themselves with field glass and compass, but medical officers on duty with sanitary units in the field will carry field glass and compass.

Horse equipments.—1. Bridle, curb. 2. Bridle, watering (or a combination curb-watering bridle). 3. Currycomb. 4. Alter, complete. 5. Horse brush. 6. Horse cover. 7. Lariat. 8. Lariat strap. 9. Nose bag. 10. Picket pin. 11. Saddle, complete. 12. Saddlebags. 13. Saddle blanket. 14. Saddlecloth. 15. Surcingle.

Notes.—1. For articles that officers may draw from the Ordnance Department for their official use, see Army Regulations 1544. Dispatch cases are issued as indicated in par. 70, p. 24.

2. Officers below the grade of major, required to be mounted, will be furnished with horse equipments by the Ordnance Department. (A.R. 1542.)

We omit for the present the "Table of Occasions for Enlisted Men."

#### SOME FEATURES OF THE REGULATIONS.

The regulations forbid alterations in uniform that will change the cut prescribed and the use of hooks on the coat below the buttons. Company commanders must give personal supervision to the fitting of the uniforms of their men.

When changes are made in uniform, the use of the old article is to be permitted until the supply is exhausted.

A chaplain may wear while conducting divine service the particular coat or vestment required by his church.

Civilian dress will not be worn at posts by officers belonging to the command except during the time necessary for entering and leaving the post. Enlisted men may wear civilian clothing on furlough and within the continental limits of the United States, when on pass by permission of the K.O. Beyond the continent and on foreign service civilian dress can be worn only on leaving or returning to such countries. No part or mark of the uniform can be worn with civilian dress except service breeches, leather leggings or rus-

set-leather boots. When riding outside of post limits and off duty all articles of uniform and arms and equipments must conform to the standards, except officers' collars, cuffs, dress shirts, neckties, studs, shoes, socks, and white gloves and suspenders. Decorations, jewelry, etc., are forbidden with uniform except fobs with the special evening dress and the mess jacket.

The uniform to be worn on particular occasions and at social functions of a general nature, will be prescribed by the K.O., in accordance with the table and there must be uniformity. Retired officers can choose between the present uniform and that worn at the date of retirement, but must not wear the two. Badges and medals are part of the uniform and will be worn as prescribed in this order when in full-dress uniform.

Officers will, by their appearance, set an example of neatness and strict conformity to regulations in uniform and equipment. They will be in the same uniform as their troops.

A full description is given of the insignia of detached, detached and unassigned officers.

The cape may be worn off duty and by the officer of the day while visiting and inspecting the guard in evening uniform.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. E. R. asks: If a man in foreign service is discharged by favor, is he entitled to travel pay, or will the Government ship him to the States, where there is no transport service? Answer: He travels at his own expense.

J. G.—The bill creating an Army Service Corps has no provision for counting former service of civilian employees in the military branch in computing continuous or re-estimated pay and time for retirement.

J. H. M.—There are no vacancies at the Military Academy for 1912 for the state of Maine. Address your Congressman or Senator as to vacancy later.

F. A.—At present writing it is not contemplated that other Field Artillery a.s. be sent to Fort Sheridan to take the place of the 5th Field Artillery which recently left Sheridan for Snelling and Sill. The opening of the School of Fire at Fort Sill will tend to concentrate more of the Field Artillery on the Southern border.

B. A. C.—The man who "deserted from the U.S. Navy eleven years ago and has lived under his right name and in the same state for eight years" cannot be punished for his desertion July 9, 1911. What should have been my pay during that period, and would I have been entitled to bonus had I not been discharged a N.C.O.? Re-enlisted July 16, 1911; what should be my pay during present period? Will I ever be able to get bonus? Answer: You were not entitled to bonus on July 10, 1908, as you had been out of the Service almost six years. Also as your previous service had been less than a full enlistment period, you could not draw second discharge pay from July, 1908. As you were a non-com. on discharge July 1911, you were not entitled to the bonus provided by the Pay law for re-enlistment within three months of men discharged as private or musician. We cannot understand why you prefer the three months' bonus at private's pay (first enlistment) to the all-year round higher pay of a non-com. There was an Irishman once whose pay was about to be raised, but he objected to the increase at the time it was offered, for the reason that in the following week there was to be a holiday for which he would be docked, and "though he didn't mind losing two dollars, he couldn't stand the two fifty."

J. S. J. asks: I enlisted in the Army nine years ago and not knowing that my father and mother were both white I came to a colored regiment, although the recruiting officer said I did not belong in a colored regiment. Now I have found out that I was raised up by a colored woman since two years old. What are the proper steps for me to take to get with my own color, as I like the Army? Answer: If now in the Service, apply through the channel, presenting a properly attested certificate of the facts. If out of the Service, present your credentials to a recruiting officer.

CANDIDATE asks: Is there any means by which the papers on the Philippine Scout examination of Nov. 1, 1911, from the Islands could get here before Jan. 5, 1912 (about)? Answer: It all depends upon how long it takes the examining boards in the Philippines to report on the same. The candidates may have been scattered among the various islands, and in that event time must be allowed for the inter-island mail transports. As soon as results are announced by the War Department the list of successful candidates will be published.

W. F. D.—Chief Gunner William Zeidler is still assistant inspector of ordnance at the works of E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn and Sag Harbor.

E. P. Q.—No orders for the 27th Infantry to foreign service in 1912.

R. L. E. asks: (1) When is the 10th U.S. Cavalry due for foreign service? (2) When will they go from Vermont, and (3) how long will it take to get to Panama and pay the twenty per cent. same as the Philippine Islands? Answer: (1) No orders for the 10th, which only a year or so ago returned from the Philippines. (2) Not determined. (3) Panama service counts double toward retirement; the twenty per cent. is paid for service "outside the States of the Union except in Porto Rico and Hawaii."

E. T. asks: How are appointments as pursers or paymasters made in "the Collier Service" and where should I apply for such position? Answer: Address the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C.

B. R. T.—A boy born in the U.S. of alien parents is a citizen by virtue of his American nativity. If you were not born here, then your eight years' service in the Navy is more than enough to entitle you to citizenship papers. Apply to the nearest U.S. Court officer as to requirements of residence, etc.

P. T.—If you are now in the Service your participation in the Sioux Indian War of 1876, etc., entitles you to the Indian Campaign badge. Address the A.G. through the channel. The Army campaign badges are not issued to soldiers out of the Service.

GREEN.—Make your inquiry regarding qualification for machinist examination through the channel.

X. Y. Z.—Ask your C.O. regarding transfer from Hospital Corps.

PRO PATRA ET GLORIA.—The list of "Distinguished Military Institutions," as so determined by the War Department for 1911, follows: Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md.; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N.M.; St. John's School, Manhattan, N.Y.; the Citadel, Charleston, S.C.; Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa. Others which have held this rank in previous years are St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn.

W. R. G. asks: I enlisted on U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick three days from Manila, coming from New York City, N.Y.; will be discharged at Fort McKinley, Me. What travel pay will I receive? Answer: To New York City only, from place of discharge.



## CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Shortly after the holidays Senator du Pont will endeavor to secure the passage of his Volunteer Army bill. It now occupies the first place on the Senate calendar, and it is thought that it will go over to the House before the middle of January. While this bill does not carry any appropriation it is regarded as a very important piece of legislation by Chairman du Pont and members of the Senate who are interested in the question of national defense. The Senate Committee has not yet taken up the legislative program for the session. At the last session it held hearings on the Militia pay bill, and this will probably be the first legislation to be considered by the committee. So far the committee has not given any consideration to the Hay bill.

Shortly after the holidays the House Committee on Naval Affairs will take up the annual Navy budget. By that time Chairman Padgett will have concluded his work with the Monetary Commission and will devote his attention exclusively to naval affairs. Over in the Senate, as indicated by his action in securing the passage of the bill repealing the law giving permanent rank to chiefs of bureaus, Senator Lodge is preparing to take an active interest in naval legislation. Chairman Perkins is not in the best of health, and it is understood that he has requested Senator Lodge to assist him in the work on naval legislation this session. He could not have selected an able lieutenant for Senator Lodge is not only a close student of naval affairs, but an aggressive advocate of any measure to which he gives his attention.

Secretary Meyer in a letter to the House Naval Committee says of the bill (H.R. 9415) relating to Navy retirements, "this measure is presumably intended to benefit six of the officers serving during the Civil War, who, for various reasons, were retired on a half-pay rate because the disability for which they were retired did not happen to be one that was considered incident to the service. That their records were good is evidenced by the fact that the law provides for the complete separation from the service of officers whose conduct and qualifications have not been such as to warrant their retention. The officers above referred to are now, all of them, elderly men, none being under sixty-five years of age. Several of them have been fortunate enough to have had special measures enacted in their behalf, giving them the regular retired pay, although others of the number have received no such preference. In order that all of these officers may be placed on the same footing, the department recommends general legislation as in this bill, so that they may all receive the same pay without distinction, which regular retired pay some of them have already received, and which this measure would give them. The measure is, therefore, commended to the committee's favorable consideration, with the following proviso added thereto, viz.: Provided, That no increase of pay or allowances shall accrue prior to the passage of this act."

The Navy Department has made another unfavorable report on bill (H.R. 9290), for the reinstatement of Lieut. Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C. Quite a number of influential Senators and Members of Congress from West Virginia, are endeavoring to secure the passage of this bill, and it is apt to provoke considerable discussion in the House during the session.

In submitting a supplemental estimate for an appropriation of \$275,000 for the equipment of armories of the Coast Artillery of the National Guard the Secretary of War presents figures prepared by Gen. Robert K. Evans, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. This equipment would cover dummy armament and its accessories. The item was originally included in the estimates as forwarded from the Division, but was stricken out after leaving the Division. It is deemed to be of such vital importance to the continued improvement of the Militia C.A. that it is included in a supplemental estimate. General Evans points out that the state Militia reserves are now developed to a point where some provision must be made for their drill in the winter months with the heavy guns to which they are assigned. A dummy armament is being manufactured in which the guns and carriages are exact models of the very latest types in use by the United States. The guns cannot be fired in the armories, but sub-caliber practice can be had with them. This armament, in the opinion of the Chief of the Division, will "enable the C.A. troops of the Militia to perfect themselves in all the elements of C.A. drill and instruction, including range finding, target tracking, sub-caliber practice, etc., so that when they arrive at the forts they will be able to proceed at once to preparation for firing with full service charges and utilize to the utmost the short time at their disposal for this work." The allotment of this armament is made with reference to the more important armories, both as to geographical location and the numerical strength of the organizations.

Commodore Jacob W. Miller, retired, of the Naval Militia of New York, is the recipient of a loving cup presented by the officers formerly on his staff and other officers of the Naval Militia. The presentation took place at a dinner at the University Club, New York, on the evening of Dec. 13, Hon. Herbert L. Satterlee being the toastmaster. In a brief speech in reply to the presentation address Commodore Miller said: "Profoundly grateful for this token of your esteem, deeply touched by the tribute of affection shown me, I would indeed be an egotist did I not realize that far and beyond the value of the gift, back of the material object, lay the spirit which prompted it." Referring to Rear Admiral Leutze, U.S.N., and Commodore R. P. Forshow, now in command of the Naval Militia, the speaker said: "At my right is the distinguished officer, my boyhood's companion and classmate, who fitly represents the Service we all love—to it and to him my appreciation of his presence. Here also is one who, a living and personal compliment, survived my faulty instruction at the Naval Academy to prove himself through long friendship a believer in the man whom he so worthily succeeds."

The National League for the Civic Education of Women, of New York city, will devote an afternoon to the subject of "The Restoration of the Canteen in the United States Army," at a meeting to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria at four p.m. on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 16. All who are interested in the subject are invited to be present. Mrs. Burbank, wife of Brig. Gen. James B. Burbank, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Roe, wife of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., will make brief addresses giving "A Message from the Army." Among

others who have been invited to speak and who it is expected will be able to be present are Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman and the Rev. Herbert Shipman, formerly chaplain at West Point.

The important statistics relating to the operations of the Life-saving Service during the year are included in the following statement appearing in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury: Vessels involved, 1,461; vessels totally lost, 52; persons on board, 8,846; lives lost, 37; persons succored at stations, 449; days' succor \$11,988,615; value of property saved, \$10,086,975; value of cargoes, \$2,123,235; total value of property involved, \$11,988,615; value of property saved, \$11,988,615; value of property lost, \$1,901,640. Of the 1,461 vessels reported as above shown, 1,169, or four-fifths of the entire number suffering casualty, valued, with their cargoes, at \$4,540,380, received no other aid than that afforded by the station crews; 239, valued, with their cargoes, at \$5,980,840, were assisted by the Service crews, working in conjunction with revenue cutters, wrecking vessels, etc.; twenty-five, valued, with their cargoes, at \$637,540, were assisted solely by private agencies, and twenty-eight, valued, with their cargoes, at \$830,055, had no outside assistance from any source, having been able to relieve themselves, or having been destroyed before assistance could reach them. Besides the assistance by the life-saving crews as set forth in the preceding paragraph, aid of more or less importance was extended to seventy-seven documented and 199 undocumented vessels not involved in actual disaster and not included in the accompanying tabulation. Warnings were also given from the station towers and by the patrol men to 219 vessels running dangerously near the beaches and outlying rocks and shoals. These signals were made at night in 194 instances and during the daytime in twenty-five. Of the vessels so warned 137 were steamers.

The protest of "Q.M. Clerk" in another column against the provision in the Army Appropriation bill to replace the civilian clerks of the Q.M. and Subsistence Departments with enlisted men of the Army is worthy of studious attention. Our correspondent gives figures and facts evidently drawn from a long experience in the Government service and from an intelligent analysis of the question. To the instance of himself which he cites as a prospective victim of the legislation projected, we might add the case of a very competent clerk, also in the Q.M. Department, who has been more than thirty-two years in the Government service, yet shows no diminution of his intellectual faculties. In his generation of service he has held positions in which matters of much moment passed through his hands, especially during the Spanish-American War, and there have been frequent occasions when he has acted as chief clerk in the A.G.O. of one of the most important departments in the United States. Under the proposed consolidation the Government would lose his wide experience and well balanced judgment just because he has passed a certain age. Such cases as his and doubtless hundreds of others should be taken into serious consideration in all steps looking to the creation of a Supply Corps.

The Navy Department has made the following response to the letter of Messrs. King and King, published in our last issue, in regard to the practice of checking Navy officers' pay by reason of alleged overpayments: "The receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated Dec. 9, 1911, referring to the cases of certain officers of the Navy to whom payments of salary have been made, which payments were subsequently checked by reason of a change in ruling regarding their right thereto. As a remedy for this state of affairs you suggest the enactment of a statute applicable to the Navy similar to that found in the Act of July 16, 1892 (27 Stat. L. 177), under authority of which the pay of officers of the Army may be withheld under Sec. 1766, R.S., on account of an indebtedness to the United States admitted or shown by the judgment of a court, but not otherwise unless upon a special order issued according to the discretion of the Secretary of War. In reply I have to inform you that the suggestion contained in your communication will be given careful consideration with a view to such action as may be deemed proper and desirable in the premises." It is hoped that the result of the consideration by the Department will be the recommendation of some legislation to Congress.

Vice President E. G. Buckner, of the du Pont Powder Company, has returned from South America, where he placed a number of large contracts. The company is now making its first delivery on a contract with the Argentine government which calls for a million and a half pounds of powder per year. Although the du Pont Company has had an extensive commercial business in South America, this is the first government contract it has secured. It is not only furnishing powder for the ships which are being built in this country for the Argentine government, but for the torpedobombs that have been constructed in England. For years England and Germany have had a monopoly of the South American powder business, and it has been quite an undertaking for the American concern to invade the market. English manufacturers have employed all sorts of means in a systematic effort to discredit American powder. As far as that is concerned, this has been the policy of English and German manufacturers in all lines. Several of the English papers are publishing South American editions for the purpose of keeping control of South American markets.

Following the circulation in Constantinople of the charge that the Italian army was using dum-dum bullets in the Tripolitan war, the Italian government about Dec. 15 issued a categorical denial. Feeling has been running high in the Turkish capital against the War Office officials and other Ministers accused of being responsible for denuding the Turkish troops engaged in Tripoli of supplies. Several bombs are reported to have been discovered at the offices of the Grand Vizier and of the Minister of War. The oasis of Zanzaur, composed of a number of villages, about twelve miles west of the town of Tripoli, was occupied on Dec. 18 by an Italian column without any show of resistance. This is one of several recent advances into the interior by the Italian troops, which indicate that the Turks and Arabs have retired into the hills. The opportunities for fresh supplies of ammunition to reach the Turks have been

destroyed by the action of Lord Kitchener in closing all the points of leakage along the Egyptian frontier. The Italian forces now concentrated in the former Turkish province of Tripoli number 80,000.

This will be a happy new year for the military prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, as by that time it is expected that the general order separating them from statutory prisoners will be put into effect. By this order all of the criminals will be sent to penitentiaries, while the military prisoners will be kept at Fort Leavenworth under new regulations. Through the new regulations the door will be opened for those who have been guilty of minor military offenses to get back into the Army. In effect, the military prisoners will be confined at Fort Leavenworth on probation. If at the end of their term, or even before, they convince the authorities that they have reformed and will make good soldiers they may be sent back to the Army. This will be done by the terms of the sentence which will be passed upon military offenders. For instance, they will be sentenced to serve so many years at Fort Leavenworth and to be dishonorably discharged. If by their good conduct they convince the authorities that they are fit for the Service, the dishonorable discharge will be remitted.

The report of the Winthrop Board on the amalgamation of the Pay and Construction Corps with the line was on Dec. 21 forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy. It is understood that Secretary Meyer will not send it to Congress until after the holiday recess. At present the representatives of the Construction Corps have refused to sign the report and will submit a minority report. It is understood that the officers of the Construction Corps hold that if amalgamated with the line they should be qualified to take command of navy yards in case of their seniority over a line officer stationed there. They do not insist that they should be available for the command of ships unless they qualify for line duty, but argue that their availability for regular line duty should not be one of the requirements for commanding a yard. As far as known this is the only objection to the majority report of the board.

Curiously enough on the day before the Hay bill was submitted to the committee with a provision abolishing the Militia Division of the War Department the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania passed a strong resolution commending the work of the officers of the division. There were about 150 National Guard officers present at the meeting which was attended by a number of officers from the War Department. Lieut. Col. Chauncey Baker, Q.M.D., discussed military railway transportation; Major Carl Reichman read a paper on military statistics; Major W. J. Snow discussed the progress of Field Artillery in the National Guard. Capt. Henry D. Thomason, Med. Corps, read a paper on the need of sanitary troops in the Organized Militia. The meeting was held at Pittsburgh.

The report that the admiral commanding the German squadron in the Far East would be the superior officer if European naval forces landed in China, is inaccurate. Ever since European powers began to maintain ships in these waters the British admiralty have taken precautions to insure that the British commander-in-chief shall be the senior officer. Vice Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe is by many years senior not only to the German commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral Krosigk, but also to the other European officers.

A despatch from Rapid City, S.D., Dec. 18, reports the finding of a perfectly petrified ham, embedded in the soil of Big Foot Trail, near the point where it crosses White River. This recalls the battle of Wounded Knee, twenty years ago. The rind, fat, meat and bone are all distinctly visible. The ham is supposed to have dropped out of one of the wagons of General Carr's commissary department of the 7th Cavalry, when he was pursuing Big Foot, the Cheyenne chief, who caused the Wounded Knee fight.

The New York Sun well says: "You cannot arbitrate the national consciousness of a people. 'The common people' ought to stand the brunt of war. In our days they make war. That strange, unanalyzable, terrible power, patriotism, 'strong as death' and 'cruel as the grave,' overrules prudence, takes no account of losses, makes Presidents and Emperors and Kings and Congresses and Parliaments and Cabinets do its bidding."

The Navy League has taken an interest in securing legislation for the preservation of the trophies of war which are now stored at the Naval Academy and described in our paper of Dec. 16, page 480. The officers of the League think that these trophies are worth many times the \$30,000 which they estimate as the cost of repairing them. If the Government should be so mercenary as to sell them to private parties they would bring a fabulous price.

Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Missouri, in G.O. 64, Dec. 1, 1911, which we publish under our Army head, in this issue, states that reports of inspections indicate that the practical training prescribed in G.O. 7, War Dept., 1911, has not produced a proper degree of efficiency. General Smith notes the causes for the lack of efficiency desired and gives instructions to be followed to eliminate them.

Six hundred Moros, it is reported from the Philippines in a cable of Dec. 20, have entrenched themselves on the very top of the Buddajo, in the island of Jolo, defying the American troops sent after them. Word as to the destruction or capture of the Moros may be looked for any day.

Orders have been issued from the War Department which we publish under our Army head in this issue, making changes in the stations of Companies E, G, H, K, I and L, of the Engineers, and the 13th and 70th Companies of the Coast Artillery.

Announcement was made by the Secretary of the Navy Dec. 22 that the resignation of 2d Lieut. Ernest V. B. Douredoure, U.S.M.C., has been accepted.



## DINNER OF THE WASHINGTON CARABAOS.

Not only does music soothe the savage breast, but in the opinion of ex-Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives, it could work the Service estimates in an appropriation bill through Congress if provided by the melodious officers who enlivened the annual dinner, or "wallow," of the Washington Corral, Military Order of the Carabao, at the New Willard Hotel, on Dec. 16. After hearing the Army and Navy officers carol blithely several times, "Uncle Joe" was heard to remark to his left-elbow neighbor: "If you boys could only get before the House with those voices and let loose a few of those songs when the Appropriation bill is up, you'd get all you wanted, from equitable elimination to limitless promotion."

The strongest anti-canteen advocate could have found nothing to criticize in the regularity with which the insatiable "bombrero," Major George H. Shelton, U.S.A., during the speechmaking "called the herd to water" at the expiration of every five minutes, no matter how eloquent and poetic the "orator" was. "Hombres" and "carabaos" from every walk of life were present, but mostly they represented the Army and Navy of the United States. After the disposition of the menu, the most important feature of the evening was the production of a thrilling musical piece, in a prologue and one scene, entitled, "From Then to the Future." The director of this was Carabao Impresario Warren Dean (Capt., 15th Cav.), with Romain Fielding in the rôle of Alhambra, Aguinaldo's onetime chief of staff, and the "new Rip Van Winkle"; Thomas F. Norris as General Alhambra, grandson of the leading character; Fred A. Kramer as Besda, Aguinaldo's onetime housekeeper; Morris Miller as Captain Tomaso, a probable relative, and Master Frank Simmons as the messenger boy. The cast was supported by "soldiers of the Philippine Republic." The action of the prologue occurred in Palawan, Northern Luzon, March 25, 1901, late in the afternoon following the departure of General Funston with Aguinaldo as his prisoner. The scene succeeding was laid fifty years later at the same place, in the early morning of March 25, 1951.

Among the solos contributed were "The Carabao Soldier Man," by Capt. R. J. Burt, U.S. Inf., to the air of "Sullivan"; "The Old Carabao Jag," to the air of "The Mysterious Rag," by Lieut. S. B. McKinney, U.S.N.; "The Universal Cure," to the air of "In the Land of Harmony," by Newton Gulick; "Grand Old Carabao," to the air of "Oh, You Beautiful Doll," by Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th U.S. Cav.; "Then and Now," to the air of "Casey Jones," by Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Cotten, U.S.N. The incidental music embraced "The Empire Days Are Over," "I'm Looking for a Carabao," "The Hows and the Carabaos" and "Aguinaldo's G String Band," at which latter everybody took a turn to the tune of "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Solicitor General Lehmann, Governor Mann, of Virginia; Senators Stone, of Missouri, and Swanson, of Virginia; "Uncle Joe" Cannon, as he was affectionately introduced; Representative William Sulzer, of New York, who insisted he was the "original carabao"; Representatives Fitzgerald, of New York, and Padgett, of Tennessee, although all paying tribute to the Army and Navy, were remorselessly squelched by the inexorable bombrero, how relentlessly may be known from the fact that two orators had just begun, respectively, "the superb Army" and the "glorious Navy" when they were extinguished.

Early in the dinner—in fact, just before the fish was served, when the first speaker was introduced—that speeches and everything else which was interlarded between the courses, by way of amusement, was not to be permitted to lose the Philippine atmosphere, if at any time there seemed to be such a danger, the bombrero with his bell and call to "water the herd," promptly put an end to it, and the carabaos loyally responded.

The Order takes its name from the water buffalo, or carabao, the slow-going beast of burden in the Philippines, which was the main reliance of the first American Army in transporting supplies, and whose fame as a patient bearer of burdens is equalled only by the pathetic history of the Army mule. The attempt of several thoughtless speakers to elevate him to a place above the mule was savagely resented by certain Civil War veterans, who interrupted to say that they could never forget what the mule had been to them in "the old mucky days in Virginia."

The 16-inch power of the "O.O." roared out by everybody nearly lured in from the avenue several officers returning to duty at Fort Myer.

The following composed the committee on dinner: Capt. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., chairman; Major Gens. Charles F. Humphrey and William P. Biddle, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., J.A.G. Robert L. Russell, U.S.N., Majors William E. Horton, Harry L. Pettus and Joseph M. Heller, U.S.A., Paymr. David M. Addison, U.S.N., Capt. Julian M. Cabell, James A. Moss, Reynolds J. Burt and Warren Dean, U.S.A., and Granville R. Fortescue.

The officers of Washington Corral for 1911-1912 are as follows: Paramount carabao, Capt. John J. Knapp, U.S.N.; patriarch of the herd, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A.; bell carabao, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston; lead and wheel carabao (secretary and treasurer), Major Joseph M. Heller; main guy, Col. James E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C.; winder of the horn, Paymr. Walter B. Izard, U.S.N.; caretenero, Major Harry L. Pettus, U.S.A.; gamboling carabao, Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, U.S.A.; veterinario, Capt. J. M. Cabell, U.S.A.; retired; main guard, Major George H. Shelton, U.S.A.; committee on membership, Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., Capt. W. S. Smith, U.S.N., and Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C.; representatives to the main corral, Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., and Dr. Joseph M. Heller. Among the carabaos and hombres present were the following:

Major Gens. William H. Carter, George B. Davis, W. P. Biddle, G. W. Davis, J. B. Hickey, C. F. Humphrey; Brig. Gens. James A. Buchanan, G. H. Harries, B. D. Price, H. G. Sharpe, M. V. Sheridan, G. H. Torney, E. M. Weaver, James Allen, J. A. Alshire, C. R. Edwards, R. K. Evans, E. A. Godwin, C. W. Hobbs, C. Morton, W. P. Rogers, C. H. Whipple; Col. W. C. Rafferty, H. P. Birmingham, J. Garrard, H. P. McCain, C. Richard, A. Rodgers, G. R. Smith; Lieut. Cols. J. R. Kean, W. P. Richardson, D. S. Stanley, J. T. Thompson, L. G. Berry, R. M. Blatchford, D. L. Brainerd, G. F. Downey, M. W. Ireland, W. B. McCaw, J. E. McMahon, T. B. Mott, J. B. Porter, S. E. Smiley; Majors W. V. Judson, H. G. Cole, M. A. DeLaney, P. C. Fautleroy, W. G. Haan, W. E. Horton, C. B. Krauthoff, H. W. Morrow, W. A. Phillips, T. L. Rhoads, G. H. Shelton, G. O. Squier, P. F. Straub, C. C. Walcott, Jr., F. A. Winter, B. Winship, P. W. West. Capt. W. W. Whiteside, H. H. Bailly, A. W. Bjorn-

stad, R. J. Burt, J. M. Cabell, E. W. Clark, S. F. Dallah, W. Dean, A. T. Easton, R. T. Ellis, A. W. Foreman, W. F. H. Godson, E. T. Hartmann, F. T. Hines, C. R. Howland, C. F. Humphrey, Jr., E. N. Johnston, M. C. Kerth, G. W. Kirkpatrick, J. R. Lindsey, J. F. Madden, D. T. Merrill, G. V. H. Moseley, J. A. Moss, W. D. Newbill, H. L. Pettus, C. G. Rorebecker, D. L. Spalding, Jr., J. D. Tilford, W. A. Wickline, H. L. Wigmore, E. J. Williams, B. W. Wells, H. A. White, J. E. Woodward, F. T. Hines; Lieuts. V. S. Foster, G. S. Patton.

Rear Admirals W. H. Brownson, F. F. Fletcher, J. N. Hemphill, T. E. McLean, T. H. Stevens, N. C. Twining; Capt. Edward Carpenter, I. W. Chambers, L. M. Gulick, R. T. Hall, W. F. Halsey, J. J. Knapp, H. R. Lay, R. L. Russell; Commodore J. G. Gillmore; Comdr. W. M. Irwin, A. L. Norton; Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Todd; Lieuts. W. L. Pryor, C. F. B. Price, M. B. Humphrey; Ensign S. B. McKinney.

Med. Dir. H. G. Beyer, U.S.N., Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., Surg. A. M. Fautleroy, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. G. H. Harries, Major F. P. Moore, N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Col. L. H. Reichelderfer, N.G.D.C., Capt. I. K. Taylor, N.G.N.Y., Surg. J. P. Traynor, U.S.N., Major F. W. Ward, N.G.N.Y., Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N., W. R. Izard, U.S.N.; Asst. Paymr. J. H. Knapp, U.S.N., Lieut. Col. C. L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., Pay Dir. J. R. Martin, U.S.N., Surg. R. Spear, U.S.N.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Bennett, Coast Art. Corps, promoted colonel Dec. 6, 1911, was born in New Jersey Oct. 30, 1859, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Artillery. He served at various Artillery posts in the East until 1892, when he was detailed on special recruiting duty for Light Artillery, 1892-96, in Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan and West Virginia. He was next assigned to San Diego Barracks, Cal., to January, 1899, and was chief mustering officer for the state of Nevada during the war with Spain. Among other duties he also served at Savannah, Fort Riley and Presidio, San Francisco, to 1900, and then took part in the China Relief Expedition, July to November, 1900, under General Chaffee. He also served in the Philippines, and was on duty in San Francisco, Cal., during the great earthquake and fire in 1906. His last post of duty was at Fort Caswell, N.C.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Davis, Coast Art., U.S.A., promoted colonel from Dec. 6, 1911, was born in South Carolina Sept. 15, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Artillery. His first duty was at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to June, 1885, when he went to Washington Barracks, D.C., and subsequently, among other duties, was on college duty at the Mechanical College of Mississippi, served at Fort Monroe, Watertown Arsenal and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and at the U.S.M.A. as instructor of natural and experimental philosophy from June, 1896, to June, 1898. He was appointed major of the 3d U.S. Volunteer Engineers in June, 1898, and reached the grade of captain, 7th U.S. Artillery, March 15, 1899. Among other services he was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point, was instructor at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, in the department of electricity, mines and mechanism, and was instructor in the School for Electrician Sergeants. He was also a member of the Artillery Board and Engineer officer at Fort Monroe. He was Artillery Engineer, Artillery District of Chesapeake, Sept. 18, 1904, to Aug. 25, 1905; was mine commander, Army and Navy maneuvers, and instructor of submarine mine detachment, 1905. Colonel Davis was also in command of Fort Hunt and Fort Andrus, and his last post of duty was at Fort Washington, Md. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel Jan. 24, 1910.

Chief Btsn. Michael Wogan, U.S.N., who will be retired on Jan. 15, 1912, was last on duty at Guantanamo, Cuba. He was born in New York, and was appointed a boatswain Oct. 21, 1889, after a previous service of eleven years as an enlisted man. He was commissioned chief boatswain Oct. 21, 1899.

The retirement of Capt. Frederick N. Eslick, U.S.M.C., was ordered Dec. 21, 1911, in accordance with the recommendation of a retiring board, which found him physically incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto. He was born in Tennessee, and entered the Service Dec. 3, 1899, after a previous service of one year as a cadet midshipman. He was commissioned captain June 18, 1903. He was last on duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Clarke H. Wells, U.S.M.C., and Miss Julia T. Oliver were quietly married at Washington, D.C., in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Dec. 7, 1911, the Rev. Herbert Smith officiating. Lieutenant Wells has just returned from a three years' cruise on the Asiatic Station, and has been assigned to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Mrs. Edward Whitson, of Spokane, Wash., announces the engagement of her daughter, Marian Leora, to Lieut. Harold Jones, U.S.N. The wedding will probably take place during the winter.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edna Ward, daughter of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., to Chief Constr. Washington Lee Capps, U.S.N. The wedding will take place soon at the home of Admiral and Mrs. Ward, Willowmere, in Roslyn, Long Island, N.Y. Miss Ward received her education abroad, most of it in France, where her father was naval attaché of the American Embassy in Paris for several years. She is a linguist and an accomplished musician, and is also fond of tennis and riding.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dabney Jarman announce the engagement of their daughter, Catharine Lindsay, to Dr. Edwin Brooks Maynard, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. Dr. Maynard has recently received orders to the Philippines so the wedding will take place at an early date.

Prof. and Mrs. Philip R. Alger announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Taylor Alger, to Mdsn. Roy Campbell Smith, Jr., son of Capt. R. C. Smith, U.S.N.

One of the prettiest of the Service weddings in San Francisco this season was that of Miss Ethel O'Brien and Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode, U.S.A., which took place at the Fairmont Hotel on the evening of Dec. 12, 1911. Pink and green had been selected as the prevailing colors, and the effect was beautifully carried out

with quantities of pink roses, chrysanthemums and orchids against a background of potted plants and ferns. The ceremony was read by the Rev. P. A. Foley, of Alameda, the bridal party standing in a bower of pink blossoms. The bride wore a gown of white satin, embellished with rare old lace. The matron of honor was Mrs. Bertrand York, and Miss Margueretta Hunter the bridesmaid. Lieut. Ralph A. Jones, 8th U.S. Inf., was the best man, while the ushers, all of the Army, were Capt. Murray Baldwin, Lieut. Frank F. Scowden, Lieut. Bruce R. Campbell and Lieut. Edward A. Everts. An informal reception for half a hundred guests followed the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode will enjoy an extended honeymoon trip, and will then probably go to the Presidio of Monterey for a brief stay before sailing for the Philippines in February.

Col. and Mrs. Alvord, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katharine, to Mr. Reginald Rutherford, of Washington and Gaithersburg, Md. The wedding will take place in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Matheson, of Billings, Mont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katharine Culloden, to Mr. James Brinkerhoff Vredenburg, Jr., Miss Matheson is the sister of Lieut. J. R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Mr. Vredenburg's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Vredenburg, reside in Freehold, N.J.

The wedding of Lieut. Olney Place, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Edna May Gunther, of St. Louis, Mo., whose engagement was recently announced, will take place in January.

Miss Elizabeth Beale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheeler Beale, was married to Capt. Mahlon Ashford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in the home of her parents in Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1911, by the Rev. C. Ernest Smith. She wore a robe of white satin, with a tulle veil, and was attended by her sister, Miss Katherine Beale. Major C. C. Collins, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was best man. After a reception Captain Ashford and his bride departed for New York. They will return to Washington, to remain until the expiration of his leave early in February. Among the guests were Major Bailey K. Ashford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ashford, and Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beale, of New York.

Miss Louise Lowry Timanus, daughter of former Mayor and Mrs. E. Clay Timanus, was married to Ensign Raymond G. Thomas, U.S.N., at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Michael and All Angels, in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 19, 1911. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. Charles Fiske. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on Roland avenue. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace, a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a shower of lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Bertha C. Timanus, as maid of honor. The two bridesmaids were Misses Helen Bates and Alice Rinchart. Lieut. Raymond F. Frelsen, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. A. W. Fitch, Ensign John R. Beardsall, Ensign S. F. Heim and Paymr. L. N. Wertenbaker, all of the Navy.

Mrs. Richard Walke, of Norfolk, Va., has sent out invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Diana Talbot Walke, to Mr. Rufus Parks, Jr., on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 10, at half-past eight o'clock, at Christ Church, Norfolk, Va. A reception will follow the ceremony at nine o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Walke, 60 Bute street. Mr. Parks is the son of Pay Dir. Rufus Parks, U.S.N., retired.

Announcement was made Dec. 15, 1911, that the wedding of Mrs. Daniel P. McCartney to Capt. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., will take place on Dec. 27, 1911, the Rev. Edward L. Buckley, assistant rector of St. Matthew's Church, Washington, D.C., officiating. Captain Norton and his bride will live at Stoneleigh Court.

Miss Lillian R. Dally, daughter of Engr-in-Chief John R. Dally, U.S.R.C.S., retired, and Mrs. Dally, was married in St. Matthews, S.C., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Dantzler, on Dec. 21, 1911, to Dr. W. T. C. Bates, of that place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Kershaw, D.D., rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Charleston, S.C.

Col. and Mrs. Valery Havard, of Fairfield, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Engline, to Mr. Henry Ailing Webb, of New Haven, Conn.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The death of the Hon. John Bigelow, which occurred at his home in Gramercy Park, New York, on Monday morning, Dec. 18, closes the career of one who justly held a place in the esteem of the dwellers in the great metropolis as its first citizen. It is only a few weeks since many gathered at the house of Mr. Bigelow to greet him upon his entrance upon his ninety-fourth year, his birth having occurred at Malden, N.Y., November, 1817. It is given to few men to add nearly a generation to the Psalmist's allotted period of threescore and ten, and to still fewer to retain good health, alert intelligence and an active interest in the affairs of life nearly up to the hour of death. As an editor, author, diplomat and publicist Mr. Bigelow has made himself more widely known here and abroad than almost any other American citizen of the present period. He dies lamented by all who knew him, and the list includes very many officers of our Army who have met him at West Point, near which he has had his country home for many years. He leaves four daughters and two sons, one of whom is Major John Bigelow, U.S.A., retired; also several grandchildren. The motto of Mr. Bigelow's life was public duty, public service, and to him these brought the fitting reward of public honor. Like the late Professor Michie, of the Military Academy, Mr. Bigelow was a firm believer in the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and he illustrated throughout his long life the teaching of Swedenborg that the sum of true religion consists in shunning evils as sins, being faithful to the duties of one's calling, and in all things seeking to be useful to one's fellow-men: this in the spirit of devout loyalty to his Lord and Master, the Divine Head of the Church Universal.

Dr. Charles Fague Sterne, assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy, died suddenly at Asheville, N.C., on Thursday morning, Dec. 7, 1911, whither he had gone on sick leave in hopes of being restored to health. He was a native of Washington, having been born here Sept. 17, 1850, and was a son of the late William H. Sterne, who for thirty-five years prior to his death, in 1907, held a responsible position in the office of the United States Treasurer. Dr. Sterne was a graduate of the Western High School and Columbia (now George Washington) University Medical School; was for a time physician at the District of Columbia Home of the Aged, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy March, 1908. In March, 1909, he married Miss Irene Orndorff, daugh-



ter of the late L. G. Orndorff, who, with an infant, Charles Orndorff Sterne, his mother, and sister, Miss Margaret Fague Sterne, survives him. The funeral took place on Monday, Dec. 11, and the interment was at Glenwood Cemetery.

Nicholas Strayer, youngest son of Lieut. and Mrs. Thorne Strayer, 17th U.S. Inf., died at Fort McPherson, Ga., Dec. 14, 1911, aged ten months.

Peggy McCreath, aged nine months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lesley McCreath, and granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. H. K. Bailey, U.S.A., died suddenly Dec. 14, 1911.

Mr. Charles Sanford Knight, father of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., and of Mrs. David Starr Jordan, wife of the president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, died at his home in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 19, 1911, aged eighty-one.

Mrs. Mitchell Lewis, an actress well known on the stage as Miss Rosabel Morrison, and sister of Lieut. Victor I. Morrison, U.S.M.C., died in New York city Dec. 19, 1911, following her collapse on the stage Dec. 18, where she was playing in "A Romance of the Underworld." For several weeks she had been suffering from neurasthenia. Mrs. Lewis, in addition to her brother, is survived by two children and her sister, Mrs. Richard Bennett. Probably her greatest successes were as Marguerite in "Faust" and in her own version of "Carmen."

Capt. Michael Shannon, U.S.V., who died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1911, was born in Ireland April 12, 1835, and settled in Savannah, Ga., at the age of fourteen. At the outbreak of the Civil War he worked his way with great difficulty north of the Potomac, and thence went to friends in Rochester, N.Y., where he enlisted in the 140th N.Y. Volunteers (O'Rourke's Zouaves). He was speedily promoted through intervening grades to that of captain. Captain Shannon distinguished himself in the battle of Gettysburg, and thirty years after he received a bronze medal which bears the inscription, "July 1, 2, 3—Gettysburg—Veteran—Bravery—1863-1893." At the battle of the Wilderness he was shot through the body and left upon the field for dead, but was finally picked up by the Confederates and taken south to Charleston, S.C. While there he twice escaped from prison and was recaptured by use of dogs. Later he was transferred to Macon, and then to Savannah, Ga., his old home, where he was exchanged and released. Owing to his severe wound he was unable to return to duty in the few months intervening before the end of the war. Captain Shannon was a member of Power's Post, G.A.R., at Rochester, N.Y., where he made his home after the war until he moved to Chicago in 1887. He is survived by his wife and four children—Angus Roy Shannon, a well known attorney of Chicago; Mrs. John Roberts, Mrs. Harry Freeman and Carolyn Shannon Davison, well known in the Army, especially by the older officers and ladies who belonged to the 3d and 11th Infantry prior to the Spanish War, and whose second son, Donald A. Davison, is now a cadet at West Point.

Rev. Joseph Pascoe, father of Lieut. J. B. Pascoe, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., died at Petitcodiac, New Brunswick, Canada, Oct. 1, 1911.

Mr. William Mills Thompson, brother of the wife of the late Col. J. V. D. Middleton, U.S.A., died on Dec. 8, 1911, at his home in Hyattsville, Md.

Logan Tucker, formerly a captain in the U.S.M.C., who resigned March 31, 1911, and son of Col. William F. Tucker, U.S.A., dropped dead while eating supper at the Gwynedd Valley Inn, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 21, 1911. He had been stopping there since last October. Mr. Tucker entered the U.S.M.C. Dec. 30, 1905, and reached the grade of captain Sept. 28, 1908. His grandfather was the late John A. Logan, a well known Union general during the Civil War, and the running mate of James G. Blaine on the Republican Presidential ticket in 1884. He is survived by a widow and his parents.

Hardy B. Littlepage, who during the Civil War was an officer in the Confederate Service, and was an employee of the Navy Department, died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1911. He was on the rolls of the Navy Department as agent to gather data for the publication of the naval records of the Civil War. Resigning from the U.S. Naval Academy at the outbreak of the Civil War, he served in many engagements during the war and was on the Merrimack during her fight with the Monitor. At the close of the war he held the rank of lieutenant. He was born in Virginia in 1841.

Major Theodore Mosher, U.S.A., retired, who died at his residence in Washington, D.C., Dec. 28, 1911, was born in Maryland Dec. 7, 1846. He joined the Army as a private in the Signal Corps Aug. 8, 1870, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 22d U.S. Infantry, in April, 1877. He was appointed major and paymaster Feb. 1, 1899, and was retired the following March for disability from wounds in the line of duty. In the Spanish-American War he was shot in the groin in the battle of El Caney, and lay on the battlefield for several hours without medical treatment. A non-commissioned officer of his command held his thumb over Major Mosher's wound and prevented him from bleeding to death. Major Mosher was appointed a lieutenant colonel of the 1st Regiment, National Guard of the District of Columbia, Sept. 9, 1898, serving with it in the Volunteers to November, 1898.

The War Department has received notice of the death of Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th U.S. Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 20, 1911. The deceased officer leaves a wife and three sons, aged, respectively, seventeen, sixteen and seven years. Captain Chapman was born in Wisconsin Aug. 17, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1891, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 20th Infantry. During the war with Spain he served with his regiment in Cuba, being engaged in the battles of El Caney and San Juan. He also served in the Philippines. He was promoted captain, 25th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was transferred to the 20th Infantry June 9, 1903. He was known as an efficient and popular officer.

Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., and Major Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., still head the list of aids selected to do duty at the White House and attend the President and Mrs. Taft in all of their social entertainments this season. Lieut. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., whose wife is the daughter of the former Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, heads the Navy aids. Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs., Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 4th Cav., Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., Field Art., Lieut. Francis C. Harrington, Corps of Engrs., all of the Army, and Lieut. Byron A. Long, Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Lieut. Matthias E. Manly, all of the U.S. Navy, and Capt. Louis M. Little, of the Marine Corps, complete the list.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Harvey H. Fletcher, 12th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., Dec. 19, 1911.

A son, Robert H. Fife, was born to the wife of Dr. James D. Fife, U.S.A., Dec. 11, 1911, at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

A daughter, Marcella, was born to Inez May Crabtree, the wife of Major George H. Crabtree, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Culebra, Canal Zone, Dec. 8, 1911.

Capt. R. S. Granger, U.S.A., and family have sailed on the Saratoga for Havana to join Mrs. Granger's parents, who are spending the winter there.

Mrs. Walker, widow of Col. Leverett H. Walker, U.S.A., has returned to Atlanta, Ga., after an extended tour through Canada, British Columbia and the Pacific coast.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Bell, U.S.A., after spending four weeks at Hot Springs, Ark., have gone to Tucson, Ariz., where they will spend the holidays with friends, after which they will go to Southern California to spend the winter.

Rear Admiral A. B. Willits, U.S.N., Director of Navy Yards, made a visit to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, and had a conference with Captain Coffman and heads of departments on the plans for systematizing the administration and work.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, sailed from Liverpool, England, Dec. 16, for New York on board the Cunard liner Campania. He has been visiting his father, General Osterhaus, U.S.A., retired, in Germany.

One of the largest dances of the year was held at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 15. Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Rear Admiral Willits and the officers of the ships of the Fourth Division were the guests of Captain Coffman and the officers of the yard. There was a large attendance of civilian friends.

Lieut. Ray S. McDonald, U.S.N., commanding the gunboat Villalobos, rescued a group of American missionaries from the pirates of Tung Ling Lake, in China, by the timely despatch of an armed tug to their aid, according to a cable despatch received at the Navy Department Dec. 14 from Rear Admiral Murdock, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Col. William H. Corbusier, U.S.A., retired, was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Newtown Battle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at Elmira, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1911. He gave a number of historical reminiscences, which were very interesting as well as instructive. Lieutenant Colonel Corbusier is a resident of Plainfield, N.J.

Mrs. Harry Hildebrandt Forgue (née Miss Richmond Lucas), sister of Ensign Chauncey A. Lucas, is at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, China, while her husband, Ensign Forgue, is with his ship, U.S.S. Samar, now cruising the Yangtze River. Mrs. Arlyn Franklin Lucas, mother of Ensign Chauncey Arlyn Lucas, is spending the winter in Denver, Colo., her address being 1228 Shirman street.

With the release of the Rev. C. M. Brewer, formerly a chaplain in the Army, on Dec. 15, proceedings in the Fort Riley dynamiting case seem to have come to a sudden end. Pvt. Michael Quirk, who confessed to the dynamiting, and the other five members of his company arrested are still being held at the post. The belief that the Quirk confession was given merely that his long solitary confinement might be terminated gains ground. Friends of the minister and Mrs. Jordan do not believe the charges against them will be pressed.

Mrs. W. W. Dudley and Lieutenant Finch, U.S.A., Fort Riley, entertained at dinner Thursday, Dec. 14, Colonel Hoyle, 6th Field Art., Mrs. Hoyle and Miss Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. O. E. Wood and Lieutenant Randall. The table was beautifully decorated with cardinal roses and carnations, and the individual cards were drawn by Mr. Clifford Berryman, the noted Washington cartoonist, who was a frequent guest at the hospitable former Washington home of Mrs. Dudley. Mrs. Dudley wore black velvet and jet. Music also followed the dinner.

At the dance at Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 15, the guests were received by Mrs. Barden, wife of Major William J. Barden, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., commandant of the barracks, and Mrs. Frances B. Wilby, wife of Lieutenant Wilby. The ballroom was decorated with flags and palms, and the Engineer band played for the dancing. A buffet supper was served at midnight. A number of dinners were given before the dance. Major and Mrs. Barden gave a dinner for Miss Frances Hodges. The other guests were Miss Sally Garlington, Miss Maitland Marshall, Miss Mary Webb, Lieutenants Pullen, Marks, Strong and Herkness. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilby had guests dining informally with them before the dance. Capt. and Mrs. Wigmore entertained at dinner. Their guests were Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Reid Rogers, Mrs. G. T. Summerlin, Miss MacMurray, Major and Mrs. Koester, Representative Flood, of Virginia, Major Horton, Dr. De Laney and Mr. Meem.

An enjoyable dinner on Dec. 16, 1911, "in honor of the fortieth year of his membership and in appreciation of his loyalty," was tendered to Major Frank Keck (ex-2d Co.) by his brothers in Phi Gamma Delta, a leading college fraternity. The banquet was served at the Phi Gamma Delta Club, in West Forty-fourth street, New York city, and 150 covers were laid. Many prominent men were present, and others, by letter and wire, bore eager witness to the esteem in which they held Major Keck. The following "Fiji" Seventh men attended: Major Charles E. Lydecker, who officiated as toastmaster; Lieut. Austin E. Pressinger (ex-5th Co.), secretary of the Veterans of the 7th Regiment; Lieut. Arnett M. Pressinger (ex-8th Co.), Mr. Albert E. Johnston (ex-2d Co.), 1st Sergt. Francis D. Clark (2d Co.), Dr. A. P. Voislowsky (ex-8th Co.), Mr. Benjamin F. Romaine (ex-8th Co.), Mr. Augustus W. Kelly, jr., (Co. L) and Mr. James I. Coddington (Co. L).

The commandant and officers of the navy yard, station and ships at Washington, D.C., entertained at their first dance of the season on Dec. 16, from nine until twelve. Mrs. Beatty, wife of the commandant of the yard, received for the committee, which consists of Comdr. Adelbert Althouse, U.S.N., Paymr. William A. Merritt, U.S.N., Lieut. John Downs, U.S.N., Pay Insp. Harry E. Biscoe, U.S.N., Lieut. William E. Eberle, U.S.N., Lieut. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., Lieutenant Bristol, U.S.N., Lieutenant Frankenberg, U.S.N., Lieut. C. R. P. Rogers, U.S.N., Chaplain Bayard and Ensign Paul H. Bastedo, U.S.N. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer entertained at dinner before the hop, as also did Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cosby, Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Doris Haywood and Miss Frances Hodges. The officers of the U.S.S. Mayflower and the U.S.S. Dolphin entertained at supper parties on board ship after the hop.

A daughter was born, Dec. 17, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 6th U.S. Cav.

Col. H. W. Wheeler and Capt. H. T. Matthews, U.S.A., were at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week.

Col. and Mrs. E. B. Robertson will spend the holidays at Fort Logan with their daughter, Mrs. William F. Wheatley.

Captain and Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton announce the birth of their son, John Cunningham Russell Kelton, Boston, December 14.

Miss Mary Bishop North entertained at bridge on Saturday evening at Ardmore, Pa., in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Muhlenburg.

A son, Lewis Cass Hunt, was born to the wife of Major Henry Jackson Hunt, 11th U.S. Inf., at Charlotte, N.C., Dec. 18.

A son, George W. Winterburn, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. George W. Winterburn, 9th U.S. Cav., on Dec. 8, 1911, at San Francisco, Cal.

Major Henry G. Cole, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cole gave a dinner for Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe in Washington, D.C., Dec. 19.

Mrs. William E. Annin and Miss Ethel Jones, of Brownell Hall, Omaha, Neb., are spending the Christmas holidays with the latter's parents at Fort Robinson.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., entertained guests at dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, for Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cone.

Miss Catharine Rush Porter, daughter of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon of eight covers at her I street residence, in Washington, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, in honor of the Countess Nostitz.

Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth Parker, of Baltimore, are spending the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Parker's parents, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stockton, at their O street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Blocklinger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blocklinger having spent three months at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, have gone to Dubuque, Iowa, to spend the Christmas holidays and expect to spend the winter in Washington, D.C.

Among the recently published books are "The U.S. Navy," by Naval Constr. Henry Williams, U.S.N.; "An Army Officer on Leave in Japan," by Col. L. Merwin Maus, U.S.A., and "From Pillar to Post," by Lieut. Col. H. C. Lowther, U.S.A.

Capt. J. E. Craven, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the New Jersey and will continue treatment at the naval hospital, Boston, Mass. Capt. F. W. Kellogg will command the New Jersey, having been detached from the Maine for this duty.

The steam yacht Alvina, chartered by Commodore E. C. Benedict for a cruise of four months in South American and other waters, sailed from New York Dec. 19 in fine weather. The guests on the yacht include Miss Mary Finley, daughter of Major John P. Finley, U.S.A., who is stationed in the Philippines.

Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of Captain MacMurray, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel MacMurray were "at home" in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 20. Miss Alma Ruggles served punch, and Miss Janette Allen, daughter of Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Miss Mildred Greble, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. St. J. Greble, U.S.A., assisted.

Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Maine at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Friday evening, Dec. 15. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. B. C. Bryan, Col. and Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Elizabeth Frear, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. C. Mustin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Keating.

Mrs. H. F. Dalton, wife of Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q.M.D., U.S.A., with her two young sons, Alexander and Franklin, have come East from Louisville, Ky., where they have resided since Captain Dalton's assignment to duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., and are now in Salem, Mass., for an extended visit with relatives and friends. Later Mrs. Dalton will be the guest of friends and relatives in New York and Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., after a summer and fall spent at various resorts in the East, returned to Salt Lake City to visit his son, J. Walcott Thompson, going from there to San Francisco for a short visit with his son, 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 24th Inf., who sailed on the Logan for the Philippines Dec. 5, has now left for southern California, to spend the holidays with relatives and friends at Pomona.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery, of New York, in honor of the battle of New Orleans will hold its annual banquet at the Union League Club, New York city, Jan. 8, 1912, at 7:30 p.m. The Artillery service detachment of the Veteran Corps of Artillery will parade in celebration of the ninety-seventh anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, as escort of honor to the members of the Military Society of the War of 1812, and their guests who dine on the above mentioned evening.

Capt. William C. Tremaine, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Lawrence, N.Y., was among the special guests at the review of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory in New York city by Mayor Gaynor on Dec. 20. The Captain, who was formerly in the Cavalry branch of the Service, and also served in the Philippines as an officer of Infantry during the insurrection there, expects to settle nearer Manhattan soon. He still retains his interest in the military, and was recently offered a commission in an out-of-town National Guard organization.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, since his promotion to major, has been assigned to Fort Riley, Kas., to take up a wider field of usefulness for the Army recreation work in which he has been so successful. Chaplain Dickson is on leave until Jan. 3 and has been in New York this week looking into new phases of recreation work. While on a visit to Washington recently he was the guest at luncheon of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, and delivered the invocation at the opening of the sessions of the House of Representatives, the first time it is said that this service has been performed by an Army chaplain.

Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Adams have sent out cards for a reception to introduce their daughter, Miss Edmonia Mason Adams, to Washington society on Dec. 27, from five until seven, at their residence, 1636 Connecticut avenue. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Adams were dinner hosts in Washington Dec. 19, in compliment to Mrs. D. P. McCartney and Capt. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., whose marriage will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 27. Their guests included Mrs. Goldsborough Adams, Miss Davis, Miss Mimmack, Med. Dir. Walter A. McClure, U.S.N., Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., retired, Dr. Wilkinson and Med. Insp. Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N.



Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger, U.S.N., are at the Hotel Astor, New York city, for the holidays.

Mrs. Washington, wife of Capt. Thomas Washington, U.S.N., entertained at bridge in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 19.

Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lansing sailed on Dec. 12 for Rotterdam on the S.S. Nieuw Amsterdam.

Commodore John T. Newton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Newton are at Sherwood Inn, Old Point Comfort, Va., prior to going South.

Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sims left Newport, R.I., Dec. 21, for St. Louis, to spend Christmas with relatives.

A daughter, Louise Frances Bruce, was born to the wife of Lieut. Bryson Bruce, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 19, 1911.

A daughter, Elizabeth Nunnally Wallace, was born to the wife of Lieut. Levin J. Wallace, U.S.N., Thursday, Dec. 14, 1911.

Mrs. Nathan J. Shelton, wife of Capt. Nathan J. Shelton, has been a patient at the Red Cross Hospital, New York city, since Dec. 7.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., is ill at his residence at Newport, R.I., with bronchitis. He was somewhat improved Dec. 21.

Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon were among the luncheon hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Sunday, Dec. 17.

Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Boush, U.S.N., were hosts at dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, when they introduced their daughter, Miss Geraldine Boush.

Major John W. Dillenbeck, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dillenbeck, of Watertown, N.Y., are at the Kirkwood Hotel, Camden Heights, Camden, S.C., for the winter.

Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, will spend Christmas week with his sister, Mrs. Grayson Heidt at her home in Atlanta.

Major A. L. Parmerter, 21st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Parmerter, owing to lack of quarters at Fort Leavenworth, are stopping at the Lindell Hotel, Leavenworth, Kas.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. George Dewey entertained at dinner in honor of the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakmetieff in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 16.

Capt. J. P. Parker, U.S.N., will be relieved from command of the Nebraska on Dec. 26, and will command the Hancock, relieving Capt. J. D. McDonald, who will command the Virginia.

A daughter, Everett Harris, was born to the wife of Mr. Joseph S. Harris at Monticello, Ark., Dec. 8, 1911. Mr. Harris is a graduate of the U.S.N.A., class of 1909, and resigned Dec. 1, 1910.

Miss Sally Garlington, daughter of Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge party of four tables in honor of Miss Bessie Reynolds on Tuesday, Dec. 19, in Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. R. Rush, U.S.N., will be relieved from command of the U.S.S. Connecticut, now at the navy yard, New York, on Jan. 2, by Capt. H. Rodman, who has been on duty at Mare Island, Cal.

Mrs. Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., arrived in Washington, D.C., last week, and will spend some time with Paymr. and Mrs. Pyne at their residence on Twenty-first street.

Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, U.S.A., retired, now residing in Atlanta, has been very seriously ill the past month. He is now convalescent from a second surgical operation and will leave the hospital soon.

Miss Alice Whiting and Miss Julia Whiting had a dinner for young friends in Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, their guests including Lieut. Sherman Miles, U.S.A., and Mrs. Miles and Ensign Hugh Bastedo, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brumby and children will spend Christmas at Lieutenant Commander Brumby's former home in Athens, Ga., returning to Norfolk, Va., the latter part of December.

Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, wife of Dr. Magruder, U.S.N., retired, as has been her custom for a great many years, has sent out cards for a tea on Christmas Day at her Jefferson place residence, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Richard E. Cummins, wife of Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., is leaving soon after the holidays to spend a month with her father, Major W. L. Kneidler, retired, at his home at Coronado Beach, Cal.

Mrs. W. C. Wren after Dec. 25 will reside at 162 North Olive street, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal., where she has rented a house, and expects to remain there until May next. Mrs. Wren's brother and sister and her little daughter, Kate, will be with her.

Second Lieut. E. V. B. Douredoure, U.S.M.C., stationed at the Marine Barracks, New York, has resigned from the Service, following G.C.M. proceedings. Lieutenant Douredoure was appointed to the Marine Corps from Pennsylvania Jan. 20, 1909.

The marriage of Miss Constance Edson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tracy Edson, of New York, and Mr. Charles Louis Seeger, of Mexico City, Mexico, took place on Friday, Dec. 22, in New York, N.Y. Mrs. Seeger is a niece of Capt. Templin Potts, U.S.N.

The resignation of Mdsn. Oscar W. Leidel, U.S.N., was accepted Dec. 20, 1911. The resignation was due to physical disability. He was appointed to the Naval Academy by Representative Rodenburg, of the 22d Congress District of Illinois on July 8, 1907.

Miss Margaret Strother Smith, daughter of Capt. Strother Smith, U.S.N., made her debut to Washington society on Dec. 20 at a tea at the Highlands, where subsequently Capt. and Mrs. Strother Smith gave a dinner party and a card party and a dance for the younger members of the receiving party and a number of young men.

Major Henry G. Cole, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cole entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Sharpe. Other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Major and Mrs. Cheatham, Mrs. Samuel Hill, Mrs. Ellinger, Mr. Lyman Fletcher and Colonel Brainard.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Lieut. Frank D. McMillan, U.S.N., which occurred at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 21, 1911. He was born in Ohio, and entered the Service Sept. 7, 1900. He was commissioned Lieutenant Feb. 2, 1909, and his last assignment to duty was at the Naval Academy.

Miss Helen Taft was the chief guest at a brilliant Christmas dance in Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, arranged for the younger set by Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams,

in their home in R street. Christmas wreaths, bells and garlands of green and crimson were the decorations. Part of the Marine Band played for the dancing.

Col. Robert M. Thompson gave a navy "wake" to his classmates of the Naval Academy, class of 1868, at his home, in Sheridan Circle, Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, the occasion being the retirement of Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N., the last member of this class to leave active duty for the retired list. Gathered about the round table eleven of the "mourners" swapped yarns with their host and had a good time generally.

Mrs. James C. Cresap, of Annapolis, Md., gave a dinner on Thursday of last week to her daughter, Miss Anita B. Cresap, who has just made her debut. Those present were Miss Ingersoll, Miss Mary Geering, Miss Frances Bryan, Miss Marguerite Horne, Lieutenant Ingersoll, Lieutenants Coman, Davis and Hugh Brown, Mr. Harry Sturdy. The house was decorated in Christmas greens and bells, and the color of the decorations of the table was red, the centerpiece being of poinsettias.

A committee of officers of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station, Newport, R.I., have planned a series of dances for the winter. The dates are Dec. 29, Jan. 12 and 26, Feb. 9 and Feb. 20. The event on the latter date will be a carnival ball. All the dances will take place at the Naval Training Station. The committee consists of Comdr. William V. Pratt, U.S.N., and Major Robert H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C., Naval War College; Surg. Robert A. Bachmann, Naval Hospital; Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart and Lieut. John H. Newton, Torpedo Station; Lieut. Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston, P.A. Surg. Kent C. Melhorn and P.A. Paymr. William N. Hughes, Training Station, all of the Navy.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Biddle entertained at dinner at the Commandant's house at the marine barracks, Washington, D.C., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, in honor of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop. Other guests were Representative Lemuel P. Padgett, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood; Capt. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Caperton; Mrs. Frances Musgrave; Mrs. Walter B. Izard, Mrs. Biddle's daughter, and Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C. The table decorations were American beauty roses.

Mrs. H. A. Barber, wife of the Military Attaché at Havana, Cuba, gave a beautiful reception on the afternoon of Dec. 14 in honor of Mrs. Arthur M. Beaupre, wife of the American Minister, and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth, wife of Captain Whitworth, U.S.A. Mrs. Barber was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Beaupre, Mrs. Whitworth and Mrs. Wallace. Mrs. T. L. Houston presided at the punch table, and Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Rapalje, Mrs. Poe, Miss Springer and Miss Godoy assisted in the dining room, where delicious refreshments were served. The decorations were American Beauty roses and tropical palms. The house was most attractive, and the lovely "patio" was much admired, and an ideal setting for the music, which was greatly enjoyed by all. Many in diplomatic circles and others called during the afternoon. Mrs. Barber wore white embroidered marquisette, with antique lace. Mrs. Beaupre wore a gray chiffon combined with yellow satin and point lace. Mrs. Whitworth's gown was an imported Chinese white silk brocade, embroidered in black and gold butterflies. Mrs. Wallace, wife of the Secretary of the Legation, wore yellow marquisette with silver trimmings. Mrs. P. Whitworth and baby are spending the month of December in Havana with Major and Mrs. Barber.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, of Fort Russell, Wyo., was hostess at a reception given at the home of Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A., to the Cheyenne Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Monday, Dec. 11, from four to six p.m. About fifty women, comprising the representatives and oldest families of Cheyenne, are members of this chapter and were received by Mrs. Hartmann, assisted by her mother, Mrs. J. Hoffman Thompson, of East Orange, N.J., members of the New York city chapter. Mrs. Hartmann's home is admirably suited to a Colonial function by reason of its many specimens of antique furniture. A huge American flag was suspended from the upper balcony to the lower hall, where it draped the base of an old Mahogany clock, fully eight feet tall. On a formal table in the hall were portraits of the Washingtons, together with a miniature on ivory, set in gold, of Mrs. Hartmann's great-grandfather, James Stage, of Revolutionary fame, who was with Washington during the hardships of Valley Forge and who was a member of the order of Cincinnati. The guests were received in the dining room by Mrs. Lacey and Mrs. G. W. Abbott, of Cheyenne, and Mrs. Williamson, of Fort Russell. Many lighted and unshaded candles were used throughout the lower floor and white carnations were the floral decorations. A very large silver bowl filled with white carnations and delicate ferns made a beautiful center for the dining room table, surrounded by tall candlesticks of the Colonial period. This is the first time in the ten years' history of the Cheyenne Chapter of the D.A.R. that, as a chapter, they have accepted the hospitality and entertainment of Fort Russell.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Ensign J. W. Jewell, who resigned Nov. 14, 1911, the Comptroller reaffirms a decision of Dec. 12, 1892, that officers are entitled to a pro rata leave credit for the first year of service and to full credit for succeeding years, including the year of leaving the military service.

When Capt. William Brooke, Q.M., U.S.A., was relieved from duty at Chicago, Ill., he verbally requested that his disbursing accounts be settled by the office there. The Comptroller holds that this request does not give Colonel Clem, Chief Q.M. at Chicago, authority to prosecute an appeal on behalf of Captain Brooke. So the appeal is dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The same decision is made in the like case of Lieut. Col. Thomas Cruise, U.S.A.

As to two enlisted men held in hospital after the expiration of their term of enlistment, the Comptroller holds that if they were held because of a failure to deliver their discharges at the proper time they are entitled to pay until discharged.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

The War Department has refused further clemency to Capt. Frank B. Wickham, 12th Inf., who was reduced fifty files through the sentence of recent court-martial. In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General it is stated that the evidence fully justified the finding of guilty, and that there is no reason for disturbing the findings upon a review of the case.

The War Department has ruled that the printing of an order does not necessarily close a case. This de-

cision was made in a case of an enlisted man who had been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and the sentence had been approved by the reviewing authority. The order had been printed but not released for publication. Under these conditions the division commander asked if the case had passed out of his hands, and as to whether he had any authority to take any other action. The Judge Advocate General, after quoting a number of decisions, expressed the opinion that the officer had the authority to take any action that he wished, and that the printing of the orders did not bind him to any decision.

In a laudable attempt to stop a fight at a dance in Cheyenne Trumpeter Laurance was killed. As he was absent without leave, in disobedience to a post order, the J.A. General holds that his death should be regarded as having occurred not in the line of duty and also as the result of his own misconduct.

#### MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

Following is the school staff of the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., 1911-12:

James Lockett, Lieut. Col. of Cavalry, commandant; Robert M. Danford, 1st Lieut., 5th F.A., secretary.

Guy V. Henry, Capt. of Cavalry, senior instructor of equitation; 1st Lieuts. Gordon Johnston, Cav., Isaac S. Martin, Cav., John C. Montgomery, 7th Cav., Ephraim F. Graham, 15th Cav., instructors of equitation.

Christian A. Bach, Capt., Commissary, in charge Training School for Bakers and Cooks; 1st Lieuts. Leonard L. Deitrick, 13th Cav., John S. E. Young, 9th Cav., instructors, Training School for Bakers and Cooks.

Ben Lear, jr., 1st Lieut., 15th Cav., in charge, Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers; 1st Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav., Vetns. Alexander Plummer, 13th Cav., Charles H. Jewell, 6th F.A., instructors, Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers.

Student officers: Capt. William D. Forsyth, 5th Cav., John J. Boniface, 2d Cav., Harry N. Coates, 13th Cav., William H. Clifton, jr., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Alvin S. Perkins, 12th Cav., John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., Robert S. Thomas, C.E., William R. Pope, 10th Cav., Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav., Frank Thorp, jr., 5th F.A., Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., Dorsey R. Rodney, 5th Cav., Charles P. George, jr., 2d F.A., Charles B. Amory, jr., 9th Cav., Joe R. Brabson, 2d F.A., Henry R. Adair, 10th Cav., Arthur H. Wilson, 6th Cav., Charles L. Scott, 2d Cav., William N. Hensley, jr., 3d Cav., Berkeley T. Merchant, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Donald A. Robinson, 11th Cav., Charles L. Stevenson, 15th Cav., Henry L. Watson, 1st Cav., Abbott Boone, 3d Cav., William L. Moore, jr., 15th Cav., Alexander L. James, jr., 5th Cav., Arthur L. Wilbourn, 9th Cav., Nathan C. Shiverick, 3d Cav.

#### SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL.

Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga.,

Dec. 17, 1911.

During the past week the officer aviators at Augusta, Ga., made thirty-one flights, having a total duration of five hours and fifty-two minutes. The latter half of the week rain prevented the usual daily flying except one flight in the rain made by Lieutenant Arnold on Dec. 15, especially to try out a new magneto cover which he intended to protect the magneto from rain water and consequent short circuits.

The rain did not prevent a very enjoyable barbecue given to the officers of the aviation school on Saturday at the Carmichael Club by Hon. Thomas Barrett, jr., Mayor of Augusta, and several other prominent citizens.

#### BUSINESS METHODS OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

In a speech on the Urgent Deficiency bill in the House Dec. 16 Hon. Harvey Helm, M.C. from Kentucky, said of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department:

"The more the committee investigated the less of business method it discovered in the War Department. Control of detail is a prime essential in Army organization, and it applies as well to the business side of the establishment as to the military side, for the money appropriated for its maintenance is the very life current of the entire establishment, and should be expended judiciously and economically that the military burden may be as light as possible. There has been no one before this committee, no officer connected with the War Department, who will assert that prior to the appropriations for 1909-10 there was anything approaching a system of business methods in the Department. As a matter of fact, it would appear to have been all but chaotic.

"As yet the committee has not had any officer connected with the Department who will even apologize for, much less defend, the methods that have heretofore prevailed in the Department: it is difficult to resist the presumption that this lack of proper organization and system may not permeate the entire Military Establishment. It is my opinion that the Department is annually costing the Government sums that are staggering as compared to the cost of armies of other nations. I believe that from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000 could have been saved in this Department alone annually for the past sixteen years that this Government and this Department have been under the control of the Republican party, and that the extravagance and waste that is incident to this Department is due to the faulty system of buying, cost keeping, loose business methods, excessive pay for and allowance to officers, to the housing of the Army in absurdly scattered posts and barracks, and to additional causes that I shall hereafter refer to.

"It strikes or should strike any thinking man that it is ridiculously absurd for the Government of the United States to be spending approximately \$100,000,000 annually for the support of a mere skeleton of an army, and I have the statement at hand to show, and it is supported by the statement in the last report of the Secretary of War, which fact was first developed in the hearings before this committee, that it is costing this Government per enlisted man in the Army of the United States from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum, while it is only costing Germany and France from \$250 to \$275 per enlisted man per annum. Now, it necessarily follows that there has been waste and extravagance somewhere along the line that has escaped the watchfulness and attention of the Committee on Military Affairs. It is furthermore conceded that our Army as a fighting machine lacks organization, lacks discipline and lacks efficiency, while the European armies referred to are quite efficient. But we have been spending, and will continue to spend, approximately \$100,000,000, and are getting very poor results in return for the expenditures which we are making."



## SUCCESSFUL CIVILIAN CANDIDATES, C.A.C.

The following civilian candidates have been found qualified for appointment as second lieutenants in the Coast Artillery Corps as the result of the competitive examination held in September, 1911. After each name appears the state from which appointed and present address of candidate. Their nominations were sent to the Senate Dec. 21:

1. Philip G. Blackmore (Va.), V.M.I., Lexington, Va.
2. Henry C. Davis, Jr. (Md.), Fort Washington, Md.
3. Theodore E. Murphy (Mo.), 3015 14th St., n.w., Washington, D.C.
4. Benjamin N. Booth (Conn.), Hotel Burns, Palmer, Mass.
5. George I. Thatcher (Pa.), 803 Franklin Ave., Wilkesburg, Pa.
6. Edwin F. Silkman (Md.), 605 Reservoir St., Baltimore, Md.
7. Octave De Carre (N.Y.), 3522 13th St., n.w., Washington, D.C.
8. Robert S. Oberly (Pa.), U.S.R.C. Service Seneca.
9. Claude M. Thiele (D.C.), 1742 Kilbourne St., n.w., Washington, D.C.
10. Cedric M. S. Skene (Conn.), 3015 14th St., n.w., Washington, D.C.
11. Avery J. French (Ohio), 143 North Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.
12. Edward Montgomery (Mass.), 214 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
13. Robert E. Kimball (Mass.), 192 Prospect St., East Orange, N.J.
14. William H. Weggenmann (Del.), New Castle, Del.
15. Lee F. J. Zerbe (Ohio), 107 East Green St., Champaign, Ill.
16. Carleton U. Edwards (D.C.), 1701 Adams St., n.e., Washington, D.C.
17. Coleman W. Jenkins (Va.), 235 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.
18. Wilmer T. Scott (Tenn.), Y.M.C.A., Knoxville, Tenn.
19. Herbert E. Ellis (Okla.), 215 W. 13th St., Oklahoma, Okla.
20. Randolph T. Pendleton (Va.), Corozal, Canal Zone.
21. Stewart W. Stanley (S.D.), 51 James St., Newark, N.J.
22. Kenneth T. Blood (Mass.), 366 Main St., Concord Junction, Mass.
23. David X. Shubin (Pa.), 412 Federal Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
24. Roy S. Atwood (Pa.), Burmerfield, Bradford County, Pa.
25. Samuel F. Hawkins (Wis.), 545 87th Ave., West Allis, Wis.
26. Jesse L. Sinclair (Va.), 505 Park Row, Americus, Ga.
27. Oscar Krupp (Vt.), 65 North Bend St., Burlington, Vt.
28. Charles T. Stahl (Pa.), 205 East Cottage Place, York, Pa.
29. Charles M. Wood (Pa.), Ivy, Albemarle County, Va.
30. Edwin J. O'Hara (Cal.), 100 Cole St., San Francisco.
31. Alden G. Strong (Pa.), 803 Franklin Ave., Wilkesburg, Pa.
32. Rudolf W. Rieckhoff (Mass.), care J. B. Perkins Co., 141 Milk St., Boston.
33. Alexander C. Sullivan (N.Y.), 246 3d Ave., Astoria, L.I.
34. Harold B. Sampson (D.C.), 1618 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D.C.

More than half of the total successful candidates in the recent examinations for the position of second lieutenant in the U.S. Army (all branches) were prepared for their examinations at the Army and Navy Academy of Washington, D.C., under the management of Mr. Michael Dowd. Twenty-six of the vacancies to be filled in the mobile Army and fourteen in the Coast Artillery (including the first four in order of merit) were won by pupils of this institution.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 5, 1911.

Mrs. Nuttman was hostess for the Monday Bridge Club this week. Mrs. Farnham won first prize and Mrs. Atkinson second. Major and Mrs. Dale entertained informally at supper for Col. and Mrs. Lassiter, on Thursday. Lieutenant Lane and his mother have returned, after spending a delightful two months in the East, visiting relatives and friends.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter who arrived on Dec. 11. She has been named Esther Isabel.

Our last hop was the jolliest we have had this year. The music was excellent and everyone was in a mood to have a good time. Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman had the following guests to dinner preceding the hop: Capt. and Mrs. Yates, of Lincoln; Capt. and Mrs. Cowan, of Fort Omaha, Neb.; Mortimer Allen, of Omaha, and Lieutenant Colonel Allaire, of the post.

Captain Butler gave a hop supper at his quarters for Miss Locke and Miss Gilmore, of Omaha. Others present were Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth, Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Switzer, Lieut. and Mrs. Puff, Miss Sweet and Messrs. Charles and Paul Beaton, of Omaha; Mr. Allen and Lieutenant Whiting. Mrs. Chenoweth furnished some delightful music on the piano and Mrs. Switzer and Mrs. Buff presided at the chafing dishes. Captain Howell has arrived and has taken quarters in the club. His old friends have given him a glad welcome.

Chickenpox has again broken out and Captain Nesbitts is the unfortunate one this time. It seems very hard to be kept in-doors these glorious days and at this joyful time of the year.

Capt. and Mrs. Yates were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman. Captain Yates is on college duty in Lincoln, Neb.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 16, 1911.

Mrs. August P. Blockson, accompanied by her niece, Miss Virginia Glass, spent a few days in El Paso the first of the week, as the guests of Miss Clara Hague. Mrs. Blockson and Miss Glass were on their way to join Colonel Blockson at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., was confined to the house for ten days with an attack of grip. Miss Judy Hague, of El Paso, has left for Fort Riley, to spend the winter with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Corcoran.

Bids for 100 houses to be purchased for the use of the 4th Cavalry will be opened next week at the post, and also the bids for the construction of the four Cavalry stables, a number of which have been received from local contractors.

Miss Clara Hague entertained in El Paso with an informal tea, complimentary to her guests, Mrs. Augustus P. Blockson and Miss Virginia Glass. H. S. Potter, manager of the El Paso Electric Street railway, entertained the officers of the 23d Infantry at a unique dinner. A trolley car had been fitted up as a parlor and dining room, with a table through the middle, and while the car ran over all the lines the guests were served with a sumptuous repast.

The tents of the soldiers of troop A, 4th Cavalry, were entered the other night while they were asleep and robbed of several watches and \$48 in cash. No clue to the thief could be found.

The ladies of the 4th Cavalry receiving at the Country Club on Friday afternoons have postponed these receptions until after the holidays.

Judge Joseph Magoffin, of El Paso, left this week for Fort Riley, Kas., to spend a month with his daughter, Mrs. William Glasgow.

Troops I and L, 4th Cavalry, under command of Capt. John O'Shea, arrived at Deming, N.M., on Dec. 13 on their march from this post to Fort Apache, Ariz. They will reach their destination on Christmas Day.

## FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 20, 1911.

The spirit of Christmas enters into our social plans, while about 120 little ones living on Sandy Hook have presents in Santa Claus's bag, and he is here decorating our tree in the gymnasium! A jolly lot of young folks, after a pleasant hop in this hall, adjourned to Capt. and Mrs. Robinson's home for a delicious supper given in compliment to their house guests, Misses Sadie and Carolyn Murray, daughters of Major Gen. and Mrs. Murray.

On Monday evening several officers and ladies left on the afternoon boat to attend the Fort Hamilton hop. Capt. and Mrs. Pelot extended the hospitality of their home recently

when they entertained with bridge, when very acceptable prizes in silver and brass were carried off by Mesdames Rand and French and Major Hofer and Dr. French. After the usual Tuesday night moving picture show Dr. and Mrs. French asked all their friends in for a jolly supper.

The ladies enjoyed Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 12, with Mrs. Donavin as hostess for bridge, when Mrs. Moody won a pretty water color. Mrs. Ashur after a pleasant visit in the post, left for her home in Newport this week. Rev. Schaeffer, of Atlantic Highlands, delivered an interesting address here in the chapel on last Thursday. At a pretty luncheon given by Mrs. Moody last Friday her guests included Mrs. Feeter and Mrs. Willie, of Fort Hamilton, with Mesdames Donavin, McFarland, Headley and Trotter. Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd took their friends home with them last Friday night after the bowling party for a delicious supper, which was equally enjoyed. The ladies enjoyed bridge with Mrs. Greig yesterday, with tea after the game, the pretty silver prize being awarded Mrs. McFarland.

Captain Cole and Lieutenant Moony, 9th District, C.A.N.G., N.Y., were guests of Lieutenant Goodier this week.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 14, 1911.

Appointments in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, of Washington, to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, from Oct. 6, 1911.

Infantry Arm.

Gerald E. Cronin, N.Y., to be second lieutenant of Infantry, from Oct. 7, 1911.

Promotion in the Army.

Subsistence Department.

Capt. William R. Grove, commissary, to be commissary, with the rank of major, from Dec. 10, 1911, vice Edwards, retired, Dec. 9, 1911.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 18, 1911.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants from Dec. 15, 1911.

Fred H. Albee, N.Y.; George C. Beach, jr., Ind.; Stillwell C. Burns, Pa.; William J. Cassidy, Mich.; Edward B. Gleason, Pa.; Wilfrid Haughey, Mich.; William C. Holloper, Pa.; Edward B. Hodge, Pa.; Herbert M. Rich, Mich.; John S. Rodman, Pa., and William H. Thomas, Pa.

Infantry Arm.

Samuel H. Houston, Md., to be second lieutenant of Infantry, from Oct. 7, 1911.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 19, 1911.

Appointments, by transfer, in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Francis R. Hunter, 12th Inf., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, from June 11, 1909.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. John Pullman, 2d Cav., to be second lieutenant of Infantry, from June 11, 1909.

Promotion in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Augustus Norton, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 16, 1911, vice Moon, resigned.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 21, 1911.

Infantry.

To be second lieutenant of Infantry: Eugene Warren Fales, of Washington.

Coast Artillery Corps.

The names of the thirty-four second lieutenants, Coast Artillery Corps, nominated on Dec. 21, appear elsewhere in this issue, under the head of "Successful Civilian Candidates, Coast Art. Corps."

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army sent to the Senate on Dec. 7, and published in our issue of Dec. 16, pp. 467, 468, were confirmed on Dec. 18. We repeat here the appointments of second lieutenants in the Cavalry and Field Artillery Arm, made in October last, confirmed on Dec. 18, as the headings over them were transposed:

Cavalry Arm—To be Second Lieutenants.

Eric L. Ellington, Herbert E. Taylor, William M. Grimes, Henry J. M. Smith, Alexander R. Cocke, Alexander LeR. P. Johnson, Dexter C. Rumsey, Walter F. Winton, Henry L. C. Jones, Edwin O'Connor, Eugene A. Lohman, Kenneth P. Lord, Edward A. Millar, jr., Clyde J. McConkey, Augustin G. Rudd, Harold C. Lutz, John M. Thompson, Sergt. E. C. Brady.

Field Artillery Arm—To be Second Lieutenants.

Vincent Meyer, Edward H. Hicks, Alfred G. Thomason, Robert W. Wilson, Norman P. Morrow, Carl M. Deakin, Lloyd E. Jones, Newton N. Polk, Private F. Bloom, Second Lieut. John Everard Hatch (by transfer).

The nominations of Serafin Manuel Montesinos and Pedro Angel Hernandez to be second lieutenants in the Porto Rico regiment sent to the Senate Dec. 11, were confirmed on Dec. 18.

S.O. DEC. 21, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Leave three months, upon arrival of 20th Infantry in United States, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf.

Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Field Artillery, unassigned, will proceed at proper time to Fort Monroe for the purpose of delivering lecture on subject of "The Use of Field Artillery before student body at Coast Artillery School about April 12, and upon completion of duty will return to his proper station.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: Major Letcher Hardeman from 11th Cavalry to 4th Cavalry. Major Robert L. Howze from 4th Cavalry to 11th Cavalry. Major Hardeman will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., and take station at that post and will join that portion of the 4th Cavalry now under orders to proceed to Fort Apache upon its arrival there.

Leave granted Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., is extended to and including March 1, 1912.

Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney and Majors Edward P. Ohern and William A. Phillips, O.D., will proceed to New York city to attend meeting of Joint Army and Navy Board on smokeless powder on or about Dec. 28.

Leave two months granted Capt. H. M. Fales, 24th Inf. First Lieut. Donald P. McCord, M.R.C., relieved duty at Fort George Wright, will proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison for duty.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ernest F. Slater, M.R.C., is extended ten days.

G.O. 162, DEC. 5, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Gives a list of the spare parts of the United States rifle, model of 1903, its appendages and accessories, and of the bayonet, model of 1905, to be issued to ordnance officers of posts and regiments for the purpose of making repairs to arms in the hands of troops in the field and in garrison. It is considered that the number of the respective parts listed will be sufficient to cover the ordinary repairs to 100 arms for at least one year; but if for any reason a greater number is required, special requisition can be made for the additional parts needed, in which case the necessity must be fully explained. The allowance prescribed will be furnished with the first issue of arms, and thereafter post and regimental ordnance officers will submit annually on July 1 requisitions for such number of spare parts as will bring the number on hand up to the prescribed allowance. No parts other than those named in the list will be issued. Post and regimental ordnance officers will furnish to the various organizations in garrison the spare parts actually needed to replace those lost, broken, or unserviceable.

II. G.O. 89, War D., May 12, 1906, is rescinded.

G.O. 164, DEC. 11, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Relates to specifications, purchase orders, contracts, requisitions, and other communications concerning the purchase, in-

spection, and issue of all types of wires by the War Department.

II. 1. Until the publication of a revised Manual of Guard Duty the ceremony of guard mounting for Infantry will be conducted as prescribed in the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, modifying the commands only to conform to the commands prescribed for similar movements in the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911.

2. Until the Infantry equipment, model 1910, is issued, first sergeants of Infantry, and of troops armed as Infantry, will be armed with the revolver only.

3. Nine whistles will be issued to each Infantry company of the Regular Army, without requisition, by the Quartermaster's Department. The Organized Militia will be supplied upon requisition.

The signal flags referred to in Par. I, G.O. 16, War D., 1910, shall, as far as concerns Infantry companies, conform to Par. 45, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911. Two such flags will be issued to each Infantry company of the Regular Army, without requisition, by the Signal Corps. The Organized Militia will be supplied upon requisition. On receipt of new flags, the old two-foot signal flags will be invoiced and mailed to the property officer, Signal Corps Supply Depot, Fort Wood, N.Y.; Fort Omaha, Neb.; Fort Mason, Cal., or Manila, P.I., depending upon distance and locality.

III. Describes the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Townsend, Wash., according to the survey of the same—July, 1910, to January, 1911—by 1st Lieut. K. S. Perkins, 2d Field Art.

## CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 165, DEC. 12, 1911, WAR DEPT.

So much of G.O. 213, War D., Nov. 16, 1910, as relates to organizations of Engineers, and G.O. 224, War D., Dec. 17, 1910, as amended by Par. 2, G.O. 20, War D., Jan. 30, 1911, are amended so as to provide as follows with regard to changes in stations of the organizations hereinbefore named:

1. Headquarters and Cos. K and L, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark for the Philippine Islands on the transport sailing from San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1912, to relieve Cos. E and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, which upon being relieved will embark for San Francisco on the transport leaving Manila about March 15, 1912, and upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for station.

2. Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to Portland, Ore., in time to embark for Honolulu, H.T., on the transport sailing from San Francisco about March 5, 1912, to relieve the headquarters and Co. G, 2d Battalion of Engineers, which upon being thus relieved will embark for San Francisco on the transport leaving Manila about March 15, 1912, and upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for station.

3. The baggage to be transported by the organizations going to the Philippine Islands will be reduced to the lowest practicable limit; tableware, post exchange fixtures, and similar bulky property (libraries and billiard tables excepted), full dress uniforms of enlisted men, and tents (excepting shelter tents) will not be taken. Overcoats and dress uniforms may be taken if deemed necessary; if taken only to the port of sailing, they may be packed and stored there or shipped back to the former stations, as may be deemed advisable. Enlisted men will not be allowed to have trunks or boxes for baggage. They will be allowed to take the usual lockers (one to each man), their service kits, and the telescopic cases of the pattern in the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, the latter to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, one to each man, and their personal effects will be limited to what they can carry in these. Baggage accompanying troops by rail will be limited to 150 pounds for each man, and any excess will be shipped by freight in advance unless satisfactory and economical arrangements can be made for shipping such excess with the troops.

## CHANGE OF STATION.

G.O. 167, DEC. 14, 1911, WAR DEPT.

1. The 70th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, is designated for service in the Philippine Islands and will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in time for embarkation on the transport sailing for Manila about March 5, 1912.

2. Upon arrival in the Philippine Islands the company will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for station, relieving the 13th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, which upon being thus relieved will proceed to the United States on the transport sailing from Manila about April 15, 1912, and upon arrival in the United States will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station.

G.O. 50, DEC. 6, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

The 8th Infantry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to San Francisco by rail in time to embark on the transport scheduled to leave about Feb. 5, 1912, for Manila.

G.O. 51, DEC. 8, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

The attention of all concerned in this division is invited to Par. 1200, Army Regulations, and a strict compliance with the provisions of that paragraph is enjoined. Applications by officers for leaves of absence will be made in ample time to permit necessary action thereon by mail. The use of the telegraph for the purpose of requesting leave or for inquiry relative to action taken is prohibited except in cases of emergency which will not permit of delay, and such telegram will be followed by a letter fully explaining the reason for the use of the telegraph.

By command of Major General Murray:

W. A. NICHOLS,  
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 52, DEC. 12, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., is appointed aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Arthur Murray, with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 53, DEC. 14, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Pvts. John Morris, Ben Pleak and William E. Scantlen, Co. E, 2d Inf., are honorably mentioned as having distinguished themselves by meritorious conduct, commendable courage and intelligence in effecting the rescue of Corp. David R. Mims, same company, from the burning ship, H.T. 13, 1911, on the ocean beach near Schofield Barracks, H.T.

By command of Major General Murray:

MALIN CRAIG, Capt., G.S., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 80, DEC. 13, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

First Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to the undersigned, and will report at these headquarters for duty accordingly. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

DANIEL H. BRUSH, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding.

G.O. 64, DEC. 1, 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

1. Reports of inspections of troops in this department indicate that the practical training prescribed in G.O. No. 7, War Dept., 1911, has not produced a proper degree of efficiency.

This is reported to be due to the following causes:

The large number of enlisted men present at posts and absent from drills and exercises; the want of constant and direct personal supervision by commanding officers and other field officers of the drills and exercises of the battalions and companies (Par. 4, G.O. 195, W.D., 1910); the lack of appreciation of the importance to all organizations of the preparation of and adherence to a progressive scheme of instruction during the entire year; a failure to fully comply with the spirit of Par. 6, G.O. 7, W.D., 1911, relating to discretionary training of full organizations.

2. Cases are reported that these causes may be eliminated, and in compliance with instructions from headquarters Central Division, the following is ordered:

(a) No enlisted men shall be excused from attendance at drill and instruction as prescribed by post commanders, except—

For the company: Two cooks and one man in charge of quarters.

For the post: The guard, non-commissioned staff officers, sick, and in addition, only those men whose services are absolutely necessary; for example, men detailed to run pumping and central heating plants when civilian labor is not available; cases of emergency, which may make it imperative to detail enlisted men for duty; but all such cases will be reported at once to these headquarters.

(b) Guard mounting will be held after the periods set apart for drill and instruction, so that only one guard may be absent therefrom.

(c) All garrison prisoners will be required to attend drills and instruction with their organizations.



(d) During the periods of instruction, administrative work will be performed by staff and non-commissioned staff officers only.

(e) All officers, except staff officers when their organizations are not at drill or instruction, will be required to be present during the periods set apart therefor.

(f) All organization commanders will prepare progressive schemes of instruction, to be in accordance with the progressive schemes of instruction already submitted by post commanders to these headquarters. Company and battalion commanders will submit beforehand to the next higher commander a brief statement of the work they propose to do on each day, and will give special attention to the work to be done on full organization days.

(g) Issues and sales in the Quartermaster's Department, and in the commissary, and sales in the Post Exchange, will not be made during the period devoted to drill and instruction.

(h) No extra or special duty will be performed either in the post or the company during the time allotted to drill and instruction, except as provided in Sec. 1 of this paragraph.

By command of Brigadier General Smith.

PEYTON C. MARCH, Adj. Gen.

G.O. 83, NOV. 10, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

G.O. 81, these headquarters, Nov. 3, 1911, directing Cos. F and H, 13th Inf., to proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, relieving Cos. B and H, 12th Inf., is revoked.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave for one month, on account of exceptional circumstances, is granted Col. William A. Nichols, Gen. Staff. (Dec. 2, W. Div.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Percy M. Cochran, Q.M. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Major George Le R. Irwin, Q.M., is relieved from further duty at Habana, Cuba, and will return to his proper station in Washington, D.C. Upon the completion of his temporary duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, Major Irwin will proceed to Philadelphia, and report in person to the depot quartermaster in that city for assignment to duty as his assistant. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Jeffersonville, Ind., and will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., take station, and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, C.A.C., of that duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William Reilly, Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to Fort Clark, Texas, with orders to report upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty. (Dec. 20, War D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for three months, about Dec. 20, 1911, is granted Capt. Douglas Settle, C.S. (to be assigned to the 5th Infantry upon his relief from duty in the Subsistence Department.) (Dec. 16, War D.)

Capt. William R. Grove, C.S., in addition to his other duties is detailed as acting Q.M. at Kansas City, Mo., relieving Capt. Will H. Point, C.S. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Charles Van Buren, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to San Francisco, for duty on board an Army transport sailing Jan. 5, 1912. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Emil H. Wunderlich, Helena, Mont., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Mont., for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

The following post commissary sergeants will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable them to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1912: Edward L. Batterton, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Middleton S. Saddle, Fort Ontario, N.Y. (Dec. 16, War D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 281, Dec. 1, 1911, War D., as directs Capt. Douglas Settle, C.S., to join the 5th Infantry, to which assigned upon his relief from detail in the Subsistence Department, is revoked. Captain Settle will remain on his present duty at St. Paul, Minn., until further orders. (Dec. 19, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C., will report in person to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for temporary duty as surgeon of the transport Sheridan, with station at San Francisco, for the voyage of that transport beginning on or about Jan. 5, 1912, to the Philippine Islands and return. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Capt. William H. Moncrief and 1st Lieut. George B. Foster, Jr., M.C., are detailed as members of the board of officers of the Medical Corps, appointed for conducting examinations of applicants for appointment as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, vice Capt. James Bourke and 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry, M.C., relieved. (Dec. 15, War D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 204, Aug. 31, 1911, War D., as relates to Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C., is amended so as to relieve him from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., in time to comply with this order. Captain Freeman will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, and report in person to the C.O. of the Battalion of Engineers at that post for duty to accompany that command to San Francisco, and will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail about Jan. 5, 1912, as heretofore ordered. (Dec. 15, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed to enter the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of taking the course in the Field Service School, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report in person on April 1, 1912: Majors William E. Lewis, Jere B. Clayton, Elmer A. Dean, William N. Bispham, George M. Ekwurzel and Robert U. Patterson; Capt. James L. Bevans and Henry D. Thomason. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. William D. Crosby, M.C. (Dec. 18, War D.)

The leave granted Major Elmer A. Dean, M.C., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 7, D. Columbia.)

Par. 5, S.O. 293, Dec. 15, 1911, War D., relating to Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, M.C., from duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley, M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. Larry B. McAfee, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for detail and service as a member of a board of officers to meet Jan. 12, 1912, for the examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Dec. 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. Eben C. Hill, M.C., will report to Major Gen. William H. Carter, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Dec. 19, War D.)

##### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C., is extended one month. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 289, Dec. 11, 1911, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C., is revoked. (Dec. 15, War D.)

1st Lieut. Charles H. Halliday, M.R.C., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., and will return to his proper station, in order to enable him to comply with Par. 16, S.O. 290, War D., Dec. 12, 1911. (Dec. 14, E. Div.)

1st Lieut. Charles L. Baker, M.R.C., now on leave of absence at Knoxville, Tenn., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth to accompany the Engineer Battalion to San Francisco, and after arrival will proceed to Hawaii on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1912, as heretofore ordered. (Dec. 19, War D.)

##### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Ulysses G. Donston, H.C., detailed for temporary duty with the sanitary troops of the Militia of Missouri for ninety days, is re-detailed for an additional period of ninety days with the same organization. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Sergt. Charles N. Abel, H.C., Fort Omaha, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco March 5, 1912. (Dec. 19, War D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of acting dental surgeons, U.S. Army, are ordered: Act. Dental Surg. James F. Feely from further duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. Act. Dental Surg. Charles E. Sherwood from further duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to the Presidio of Monterey, for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 20, 1911, is granted Col. Harry L. Rogers, chief paymaster. (Dec. 15, E. Div.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Principal Mus. Emil Wetzel, Engineer band, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 20, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Par. 11, S.O. 279, War D., Nov. 28, 1911, relating to Ord. Sergt. Richard Bradshaw, is revoked. (Dec. 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 287, War D., Dec. 8, 1911, as directs that Ord. Sergt. Michael Souders be sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., is revoked. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael Souders, Fort Sill, Okla., when relieved by Ord. Sergt. Harry L. Black will be sent to Fort McRee, Fla., to relieve Ord. Sergt. William R. Bigler, who will be sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for one month, about Dec. 20, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, Signal Corps. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Capt. William Mitchell, S.C., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty as C.O. of Field Company I, Signal Corps, relieving Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, S.C., who will proceed to Fort Omaha, and assume command of that post. (Dec. 18, War D.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are hereby announced: To be first class sergeants: Sergts. Lonnie H. Powers, Dec. 2, 1911, and Thomas Brass, Dec. 13, 1911. To be sergeants: Corpals. Andrew Clark, Edward Miles and Benjamin Derbyshire to date Dec. 16, 1911. To be corporals: 1st Class Privts. Joseph A. Dillon, John Dargan, Fred Parkins, James E. Hogan and Charles D. Price, to date Dec. 16, 1911.

First Class Sergt. Stephen E. Karigan, Co. M, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, will report as soon as practicable to the chief signal officer of the division for special duty in his office. (Dec. 12, W. Div.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Leave for one month, about Dec. 20, 1911, is granted Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, adjutant, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 12, D. Cal.)

First Sergt. Michael Condon, Troop L, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters with station at San Francisco. (Dec. 9, W. Div.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 19, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Milton, 4th Cav., is extended five days. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Capt. W. F. Clark, 4th Cav., was on Dec. 15 appointed regimental adjutant, vice 1st Lieut. W. C. Gardenhire, acting regimental adjutant, relieved.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William C. Christy, 5th Cav., is extended to include Feb. 4, 1912. (Dec. 12, W. Div.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Leave for two months, about Dec. 10, 1911, is granted Veterinarian Jules H. Uri, 6th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Dec. 6, D. Cal.)

The leave for two months granted 1st Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 6th Cav., is extended ten days. (Dec. 12, W. Div.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for two months and twenty-five days is granted Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th Cav. (Dec. 14, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 10th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Dec. 18, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Archibald T. Colley, 10th Cav. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, about Dec. 15, 1911, is granted Capt. Robert R. Wallach, 10th Cav. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Lieut. Col. Horatio G. Sichel and 2d Lieut. William D. Geary, 12th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will accompany Troops I and K, 12th Cav., now under orders to proceed from that post to Fort Meade, S.D., for station. (Dec. 5, W. Div.)

Leave for sixteen days, about Dec. 20, 1911, is granted Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Dec. 12, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty days, about Dec. 20, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Garrison, Jr., 12th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Dec. 12, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Veterinarian Walter Fraser, 13th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of attending the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association to be held Aug. 26 to 29, 1912, as a representative of the Army veterinarians. (Dec. 19, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Sergt. Charles Breuchle, Troop M, 14th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 18, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH GARRARD.

Leave for one month, about Dec. 25, 1911, is granted Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

#### CAVALRY.—UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, unassigned, recruiting officer, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 18, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

Major Brooke Payne, 2d Field Art., is assigned to command the 1st Battalion of that regiment, stationed in the Philippine Islands, and will join his proper station. (Dec. 20, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Leave for fourteen days, about Dec. 20, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Downer, 3d Field Art. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 5th Field Art., aid, is detailed as recorder of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., vice Capt. Douglas Potts, 16th Inf., relieved. (Dec. 15, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Leave for ten days is granted Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, 6th Field Art. (Dec. 14, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave to and including March 4, 1912, is granted Capt. Henry H. Scott, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Capt. Henry H. Scott, C.A.C., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 23, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Duncan, C.A.C. (Dec. 15, C.A.C.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Jan. 24, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Hughey S. Hemingway, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, E. Div.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 22, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. John E. Beller, C.A.C. (Dec. 13, E. Div.)

First Lieut. John P. Keeler, C.A.C., Jackson Barracks, La.,

is detailed for field work on the progressive military map of the United States, and will proceed to such points within the division as may be necessary. (Dec. 11, E. Div.)

Major Earle D.A. Pearce, C.A.C., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Dec. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frank R. Sessions, C.A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Nov. 29, 1911, is attached to the 169th Company. He will report at Fort Monroe not later than Jan. 15, 1912, for a course of instruction. (Dec. 14, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Basil G. Moon, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 15, 1911. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Eddie Rentfro, C.A.C. (appointed Dec. 13, 1911, from electrician sergeant, second class, C.A.C.), now at Fort Moultrie, S.C., will be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Capt. Clarence B. Smith, C.A.C., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., take station at that place, for duty as inspector-instructor of Coast Artillery Reserves of the state of Washington. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 22, 1911, is granted Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 22, 1911, is granted Capt. Owen G. Collins, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 22, 1911, is granted Capt. Lewis Turtle, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave for eleven days, about Dec. 22, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 22, 1911, is granted Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 23, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. James F. Walker, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 22, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 22, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 23, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect Dec. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis D. Pepin, C.A.C. (Dec. 12, W. Div.)

Leave for seven days, about Dec. 25, 1911, is granted Major William P. Pence, C.A.C. (Dec. 18, C.A.S.)

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 23, 1911, is granted Capt. Francis N. Cooke, C.A.C. (Dec. 18, C.A.S.)

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 23, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C. (Dec. 18, C.A.S.)

First Lieut. Chester H. Loop, C.A.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will return to his station at Fort Flagler, Wash. (Dec. 7, D. Columbia.)

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 21, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. George F. Humbert, C.A.C. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Capt. Frederick L. Dengler, C.A.C., at such time as his services can be spared will proceed to Aiken, S.C., for the purpose of setting up military instruments issued to a company of the Militia at that place. (Dec. 20, War D.)

Leave for twelve days, about Dec. 23, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Easterday, C.A.C. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C., is under exceptional circumstances, extended twelve days. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 26, 1911, is granted Chaplain Laurence L. Denning, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 16, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Otto H. Schrader, C.A.C. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Dec. 15, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Gallogly, C.A.C. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

Leave for twenty-two days, about Dec. 15, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip S. Gage, C.A.C. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 23, 1911, is granted Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, C.A.C. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 19, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank A. Buell, C.A.C. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

The leave granted Major Frederick E. Johnston, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, about Dec. 18, 1911, is granted Major Wilmet E. Ellis, C.A.C. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

#### INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

First Sergt. Edward Cose, Co. A, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 19, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Sergt. Michael J. O'Flaherty, Co. F, 2d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 19, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

First Lieut. Ralph Dickinson, 3d Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join his proper station. (Dec. 15, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Sergt. Harley J. Scott, 5th Inf., now at Fort Myer, Va., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Massachusetts, and will be sent to Boston. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Sergt. Rufus I. Sullenger, Co. C, 5th Inf., now at Fort Wayne, Mich., is detailed to duty in connection with the commanding officer, 1st Infantry, N.G. of Georgia. (Dec. 18, W. D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Dec. 16, 1911, is granted Capt. Louis H. Bash, 5th Inf. (to be detailed in the Subsistence Department, to take effect Dec. 23, 1911). (Dec. 18



## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 5, 1911, is granted Capt. Harry D. Blasland, 26th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (Dec. 2, D. Lakes.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Leave for twenty-one days, about Dec. 20, 1911, is granted Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Dec. 1, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months, about Dec. 15, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Manfred Lanza, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 2, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 21, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Clyde R. Abraham, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 13, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months, about Jan. 5, 1912, is granted Capt. Thaddeus B. Seigle, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Dec. 13, D. Lakes.)

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 267, Nov. 14, 1911, War D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., from duty at the School of Musketry, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to take effect Jan. 17, 1912, is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant Brown from duty at the School of Musketry on the adjournment of the board of officers convened by Par. 9, S.O. 265, Dec. 6, 1911, War D., when he will join his proper station as heretofore directed. (Dec. 18, War D.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The leave granted Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf., is extended five days. (Dec. 16, War D.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE R. CECIL.

Leave for eight days, about Dec. 23, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. John R. Emory, jr., 29th Inf. (Dec. 16, D.E.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McCLELLURE.

Col. Charles McClellure, 30th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, vice Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., relieved. (Dec. 13, War D.)

## INFANTRY—UNASSIGNED.

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 21, 1911, is granted Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, Inf., unassigned. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. James S. Rogers, Inf. (Dec. 12, W. Div.)

Capt. Edgar A. Fry, Infantry, will proceed to Philadelphia for physical examination. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered:

Capt. Albert J. Bowley from the 1st Field Artillery to the 2d Field Artillery.

Capt. Nelson E. Margetts from the 2d Field Artillery to the 1st Field Artillery.

Each of the officers named will be assigned to a battery of the regiment to which he is transferred serving in the Philippines Division, and will join that battery. (Dec. 18, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered:

First Lieut. Henry J. Reilly from the 13th Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry.

First Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., from the 3d Cavalry to the 13th Cavalry. (Dec. 19, War D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Eugene H. Hartnett, M.C.; Capt. Lewis S. Ryan, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Pierce V. Kieffer, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Your M. Marks, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Foucar, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Du Pont, Del., Dec. 26, 1911, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces. (Dec. 15, War D.)

## GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 13, 1911. Detail: Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, 1st Inf.; Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C.; Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, 2d Field Art., Edward A. Stuart, 2d Field Art., Robert H. Pierson, M.C., Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Charles J. Taylor, C.E., Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, C.E., Ernest J. Dawley, 2d Field Art., Haid Shekerjian, 1st Inf., Jesse A. Ladd, 1st Inf., Mert Proctor, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, jr., 1st Inf., judge advocate. (Dec. 6, W. Div.)

## ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14
Thomas	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Logan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	13
Thomas	May 5	May 14	May 27	Jun. 2	13
Logan	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 26	Jul. 2	13

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	22
Sheridan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	24
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	23
Logan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	23
Sherman	May 15	May 20	Jun. 4	Jun. 12	23
Thomas	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	23

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

## ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—At Seattle, Wash. (Out of commission.)  
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)  
LISCUM—In Philippine waters.  
LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Left San Francisco Dec. 5 for Manila, P.I. Left Honolulu Dec. 13.  
McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Capt. F. D. Ely, Q.M. Sails for Manila Jan. 5 from San Francisco.  
SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco Dec. 11. Left Nagasaki Dec. 17.  
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.  
THOMAS—Capt. C. E. Babcock, Q.M. At Manila, P.I.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

## CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.

## MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weissel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 185th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.  
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.

## FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 16, 1911.

Major and Mrs. Shook returned from Des Moines Dec. 2 and were most heartily welcomed. Mrs. Shook has entirely recovered from her attack of typhoid in the summer. On Dec. 5 Mrs. Wheatley entertained informally with tea and bridge for her sister, Miss Robertson. Mrs. Gaylord and Mrs. Schoffel were prize-winners, each receiving a small hand painted Japanese pin-cushion. The other guests were Mesdames Sterrett, Brewer, Prather, Van Deusen and Shook, and Mrs. J. S. Appel, of Denver.

Tuesday quite a number gathered at the club for an informal evening. Pool, dancing and bridge were the amusements. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Schoffel, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Shook, Lieutenant McKinlay, Dr. Lauderdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, and Miss Robertson. Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens were hosts at a delightful dinner for Lieutenant Brewer, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Prather and Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett.

Mrs. von Palmenberg, of New York, is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, having arrived on Friday for an indefinite stay. Saturday evening the officers and ladies of Fort Logan were hosts at one of the most successful and delightful dances, in honor of Col. and Mrs. George W. Van Deusen and the Misses Van Deusen. A special train conveyed the guests out from Denver. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen and the Misses Van Deusen were Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell and Mrs. von Palmenberg. Lieutenant Wheatley made the introductions. Dancing continued until 11 o'clock, when all adjourned to the club for supper, served in the large dining room. The room was transformed into a veritable tower with the aid of red bunting, carnations and ferns, and red shades on the lights. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieutenant Brewer, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Prather, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Captain Sanford, Lieutenant Mort, Capt. and Mrs. Schoffel, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Jeuneman, Lieutenant McKinlay, Capt. and Mrs. Stanton, Lieutenant Deans, Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler, Dr. Lauderdale, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord, from the post; Mr. and Mrs. Schell, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Kennicott, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ingraham, Dr. and Mrs. Arnesse, Dr. Jones, Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Gimpelring, Mr. and Miss Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Plittner, Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Salsbury-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ward, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Markley, Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. Williams-Foote, Col. and Mrs. Pope, General Randall, Mrs. Claggett, Miss Black, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Major and Mrs. Uline, Miss Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Murphy, Miss Monahan, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. von Palmenberg, Capt. and Mrs. Dutton, Messrs. Frost, Hartzell, Robinson, McDonough, Appel and Stuard.

Mrs. McKinlay returned on Tuesday after a delightful visit of two months in New York. Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen entertained at bridge in honor of their guest, Mrs. von Palmenberg. An olive fork and a Dresden tea tile were won by Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Gaylord, and a brass inkstand and clock and a set of lacquer coasters by Lieutenants Wheatley and McKinlay. Lieutenant Mort and Miss Robertson cut for the booty and Miss Robertson won it, a gilt miniature frame. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Schoffel, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Major and Mrs. Shook, Lieut. and Mrs. McKinlay, Capt. and Mrs. Stanton, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord, Dr. Lauderdale and Lieutenant Mort.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Gaylord entertained most beautifully at bridge for Mrs. Van Deusen and Miss Robertson. The house was decorated with quantities of holly and red Christmas bells. The score-cards represented Santa Claus emerging from a chimney. When all the ladies were seated for refreshments a little Christmas tree was brought in and placed on an end table and each lady received a dainty hand embroidered handkerchief. Mrs. Van Deusen won the first prize, a handsome cut glass nappie, and Mrs. Frissell the second, a beautiful cut glass vase. The guests included Mesdames Sterrett, Stevens, Cole, Schoffel, Frissell, Van Deusen, von Palmenberg, Shook and Wheatley, and the Misses Robertson and Powell, from Fort Logan, and Mesdames Levy, Appel, Montrose, Uline, Uhlrich, Turner and Weil, and Miss O'Connell, from Denver. On Thursday Major and Mrs. Shook entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. von Palmenberg, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell and Dr. Lauderdale, and on Friday had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Capt. and Mrs. Schoffel and Lieut. and Mrs. McKinlay. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett entertained at dinner for Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord and Mr. Mort.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 18, 1911.

The officers attending the post-graduate course went out Friday on a tactical ride to the Salt Creek bridge, and a problem was worked out. Major C. A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., was in charge. The following took part: Capt. E. D. Peek, W. G. Caples, L. V. Frazier; Lieuts. J. J. Loring, V. L. Peterson, J. W. N. Schulz, Philip Mowry, E. J. Pike, John Cooke, P. J. Hennessy, Leland Wadsworth and E. S. Hand; Capt. J. J. Toffey, jr., W. N. Hughes, Gad Morgand and F. E. Wilson. Major M. J. Leinhan, post Comdr., accompanied the officers.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth, Miss Dorothea O'Keefe and Miss Josephine O'Keefe were guests during the past week of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Helmers, of Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt were guests at a house party this week given by Miss Mary Ellen Garrett, of Kansas City. Mrs. John E. Stephens entertained Monday with a most delightful luncheon, and Mr. Robert P. Howell, announced the birth of a son, Robert J. Howell, III, born Dec. 8. Capt. and Mrs. Howell are now stationed at New Orleans, La., and Mrs. Howell will be remembered as Miss Lorin Larr, of Leavenworth.

Mr. Stuart Wilder, of Berkeley, Cal., will be the house guest during the holidays of Capt. and Mrs. D. F. Craig. Mrs. E. J. Wilder and daughter, Catherine, of Berkeley, Cal., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. D. F. Craig. Mrs. John E. Stephens was hostess at a charming luncheon this week, when Mrs. E. J. Wilder was made the guest of honor. Those invited were Mrs. J. M. Leinhan, Mrs. Chynoweth, Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Mrs. D. F. Craig and Mrs. Wilder.

Miss Shug Reaume has returned from a week's visit in Kansas City. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Kuhn and their guest, Miss Ficklen, of Omaha, Neb., were guests of friends in Kansas City at dinner Capt. and Mrs. James Bell, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Sills and Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Pike at a small informal bridge party given by Mrs. H. A. Drum. The prize were taken by Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman and Mrs. W. N. Bishop.

Major and Mrs. M. L. Walker entertained at dinner Friday, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Stephens, Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly, jr., Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Kilburn and Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman. Capt. and Mrs. G. T. Boyd were dinner hosts Friday for Capt. and Mrs. D. F. Craig, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, Mrs. Weigle and Capt. Kirby Walker.

Col. Robert N. Getty left Thursday for his new station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Getty and family will remain at the Planters' Hotel in the city until the recovery of her son, who is ill at the post hospital. Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Hugues entertained with bridge, when the guests were Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Mrs. Chenoweth, of San Francisco; Capt. and Mrs. James Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Moncrief, Mr. and Mrs. Halford and Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Taylor. The prizes were given to Mrs. Halford and Capt. J. D. Taylor.

Capt. F. W. Bugbee, 21st Inf., was a guest here during the past week. Captain Bugbee is stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Mrs. T. G. Carson entertained Thursday with a delightful

Mrs. James B. Gowen served ices. Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. J. G. Hanna and Mrs. A. C. Read also assisted. About one hundred guests called during the afternoon.

Lieut. Stanley Smith attended the cotillion given in Kansas City, Thursday night by Miss Lucia Wood. Mrs. J. D. Robertson, mother of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, has returned from a six weeks' visit with Capt. and Mrs. Sherrill in New Orleans, La.

Company I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will leave here for latter part of February, en route to Honolulu, H.I., for station.

Col. W. C. Buttler and Mrs. Buttler have arrived here for station from San Francisco. Colonel Buttler is on the examining board and will reside in the city. Mrs. James B. Henry entertained the Thursday Afternoon Bridge Club this week at the home of her parents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry. Col. C. C. McClaughry, superintendent Missouri State School for Boys, at Boonville, is visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. McClaughry.

Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Hannah entertained Friday with a dinner, in compliment to Dr. and Mrs. F. J. McCallum, of Kansas City, Mo., just returned from abroad. Those invited were Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens, Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. T. G. Carson, Capt. J. Robertson and Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus D. Lloyd.

Mrs. E. D. Scott is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. H. McMasters. Capt. and Mrs. Scott have just returned from a four months' trip through Germany and are en route to their station at Fort Riley, Kas. Col. and Mrs. Charles Barth, just returned from a trip through Europe, from the Philippines, have arrived to be guests for some time of Mrs. Barth's mother, Mrs. George M. Bittman, of Leavenworth. Colonel Barth will leave shortly after the holidays for his new station at Monterey, Cal.

Mrs. E. D. Scott was honor guest at a tea, Friday, given by Mrs. R. H. McMasters. The guests were limited to the ladies of the garrison who were here when Mrs. Scott was a resident of the post. Misses Lou and Jane Uline were guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Eleanor Anthony Saturday, followed by a line party at the Orpheum.

Lieut. A. J. Davis, 4th Inf., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James Fecht. Gen. R. D. Potts will spend the Christmas holidays with his family here. Lieut. John Potts, U.S.M.C., has arrived to be the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Potts.

Mrs. J. B. Henry, wife of Captain Henry, sang for the offertory Sunday at the Baptist church in the city. "Forget All Thy Sorrow." Mrs. Traber Norman was the guest Saturday of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth. Capt. and Mrs. George Van Orden entertained informally a number of guests from the post Saturday evening. Among those from the post who attended the supper at the Episcopal bazaar in the city were Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Peek, Mrs. F. W. Van Duyn, Miss Margaret Buffington, Mrs. R. W. McClaughry and Mrs. J. B. Henry.

## FORT HUACHUCA.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Dec. 17, 1911.

Lieutenant Hemphill, 6th Cav., left Huachuca on Wednesday for a ten days' leave. Mrs. Hasson, who has been visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Allen Smith, retired, of Spokane, since the 6th Cavalry has been on the border, arrived on the post Sunday. She was met at Benson by Lieutenant Hasson, and they are now located in the quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Gienty.

Lieut. F. G. Turner left Sunday to join his new regiment, the 13th Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kas. A farewell party was given Saturday by the postmistress, Mrs. Carty, for the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the 12th Cavalry. The 6th Cavalry band, under the leadership of Mr. O'Callahan, furnished splendid music for the dancing, after which coffee and cakes were relished.

Colonel Bell, the inspector general, was here last week inspecting public animals, and condemned over one hundred.

Mrs. Koch, visiting in Tucson since Saturday, returns to the officers' next week. The officers of the second squadron, 6th Cavalry, entertained at dinner Saturday in their tents. Their guests were Major and Mrs. O'Connor and Lieut. and Mrs. Glover. Captains Miller and White dined with Capt. and Mrs. Mabey, Saturday night. Mrs. White is expected on the post before Christmas from Des Moines.

Sergeant Major Ferrer, 12th Cav., is spending a furlough at his home in Los Angeles, and did not accompany the troops to Fort Huachuca. The 6th Cavalry band went to Tucson Monday morning to play for a political rally there the night before the State election. They arrived home Wednesday.

Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Captain Biddle and Captain Ryan made a short trip to Tucson to do some Christmas shopping Monday. Captains Biddle and Ryan gave an exquisite dinner party for Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, the Misses Mansfield and Mr. Heinaman, Monday, at the Old Pueblo clubhouse. Tuesday morning they toured the town in autos, and after dinner they shopped. That evening their Tucson hosts and hostesses entertained them at Rosi's with an enjoyable dinner. Late Tuesday afternoon they all attended a concert at the Tucson public park by the 6th Cavalry band. The Huachuca were pressed to stay over until Wednesday and hear the musical comedy, "Bright Eyes," but they declined in order to hurry home and say good-bye to their 12th Cavalry friends.

Mrs. Genche, who has been the guest of Mrs. Koch since Thanksgiving, returned to her home in Tucson Saturday by way of Louis Springs.

The two troops of the 12th Cavalry, who have been at Fort Huachuca for the last nine months, started for Fort Meade, S.D., their new station, Thursday. They turned their horses over to the 6th Cavalry Tuesday and had orders to march dismounted to the station, but through the kindness of Major Hutcheson, the first squadron furnished horses, which were very much appreciated by both officers and men, as the march through alkali and sand to the Siding would have been very disagreeable.

Major and Mrs. Brownlee went to Bisbee Monday to do their Christmas shopping. Dr. Uri left Monday to spend a two months' leave in Des Moines.

Work has been begun on the new officers' quarters. The new employees' bungalows are now ready for occupancy. They are on the non-commissioned officers' row, south of the swimming tank.

Mrs. Buchanan and Sarah arrived Monday from Los Angeles, where they have been visiting the former's parents. Captain Buchanan met them at Benson, Friday. A delightful hop supper was given Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. Ross. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Captain Meyers and Lieutenant O'Neil. Lieutenant Glover has purchased the first pony, formerly owned by Sergeant Ball, for his two daughters.

## FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Dec. 16, 1911.

Col. T. F. Davis leaves tomorrow for El Paso, Texas, to spend the holidays with Capt. Juan Hart, his brother-in-law. En route he will visit his son, James, who is engaged in the electrical business in Denver. The informal hop Friday night was a very enjoyable one. After the dancing all went to the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Blackford for refreshments. Miss Adolphe Howell, Dr. Roberts, Miss Wilson and Miss Massey were the guests from the city.

The Officers' Club is entertaining to-night with a smoker in honor of Colonel Davis. Santa Claus is scheduled to arrive at the post hall Saturday afternoon at four o'clock in an aeroplane and to remain for some time helping the children to have a good time.

While our post exchange is run primarily for the convenience of the garrison, a goodly profit accrues and organizations are enjoying the receipt of a dividend of twelve hundred dollars which is being distributed to-day.

Attractions have multiplied until now the post hall is open about five nights each week; motion pictures, band concerts, enlisted men's hops, lyceum numbers, stock companies and popular Sunday night services combine to keep a very large percentage of the garrison entertained at home.

Sergeant Albert M. Wheeler and Mrs. Wheeler have returned from a visit of four months to their old home in Missouri. Corporal Huebner, of Company I, won the special rifle competition which was conducted yesterday as a feature of the quarterly field day exercises.

Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson will spend Sunday at the Brown ranch on Rapid Creek.



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The annual meeting of the board of directors of the  
National Rifle Association of America will be held on  
Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, 1912, at the New Willard  
Hotel, Washington, D.C. Two of the important matters  
to be considered are the sending of a team to represent  
the United States at the Olympic games in Stockholm,  
Sweden, and to act on an invitation from the Argentine  
Republic to send a team and delegates to a congress of  
sharpshooters and tournament representing the North  
American republics at Buenos Ayres in May, 1912. If  
possible arrangements will be made for a hearing before  
the Military Committee of the House on Friday morning,  
Jan. 12, at ten o'clock, to urge the passage of the Rifle  
Practice bill, which has again been introduced.The officers of the Quartermaster's Department with  
the agents of the transcontinental railroads are now  
engaged in preparing a new schedule of net cash military  
passenger rates from Chicago to the coast. It is ex-  
pected that the new tariff will go into effect about the  
first of the year.The specifications for the new battleships call for oil  
burners. All objections to the use of liquid fuel have  
been met by the Navy Department, and this country will  
be the first to build oil-burning first class battleships.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1911.

**POPULAR CLAMOR AND THE RUSSIAN TREATY.**That class of persons who believe that wars are caused  
always and invariably by those mysterious things called  
"governments," and not by the people themselves, should  
study the present situation between Russia and the  
United States regarding the recognition of American  
passports in the case of Jewish-American citizens travel-  
ing in Russia. Here it will be seen that whatever of  
menace there is to the amicable relations which have so  
long subsisted between the two countries arises not from  
an antagonistic attitude of the executive governments of  
the two countries, but from the bitter feeling prevailing  
in the parliamentary bodies of Russia and the United  
States. The Sulzer resolution as first passed by the  
House of Representatives was couched in such strong  
language that it has needed all the diplomacy and tact-  
fulness of President Taft to prevent its giving deep  
offense to the Russian government and people. On the  
side of our European friend there has also been evidence  
that it was not the government, so-called, which has  
defended its right to discriminate against American  
citizens on account of their religious beliefs so much as  
the newly constituted Duma, or parliament, which has  
resented the attempt of the United States to dictate  
in the matter of passports.It is a sad commentary on the supposed "uplift" which  
representative government was expected to give to Russia  
that its new legislative body should assume a tone of  
arrogance toward the United States, and by its attitude  
of obstinacy prevent a cordial adjustment of the differ-  
ences in question. There is every evidence that if the  
old "bureaucratic" government were free to act un-  
hampered by the protests of the Duma this passport  
dispute could be settled by diplomacy with little ado,  
but unfortunately for both countries there has come into  
control in the Duma an element that is intensely re-  
actionary, anti-American and anti-Jewish. Instead of  
the more intelligent and broader thought of the nation  
dominating the new legislature, we find the opposite to  
be true, and the situation is made the more unpleasant  
because of the remembrance in Russia of the pro-  
Japanese sentiment in the United States during the war  
between Japan and Russia. To understand properly the  
passport question one should study Article I. of the  
treaty of 1832, which deals with the reciprocal rights  
of citizens of both countries in the domains of the other.  
The following is the text of the article:"There shall be between the territories of the high  
contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and  
navigation. The inhabitants of their respective states  
shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places and  
rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign  
commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to  
sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territory,  
in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall  
enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as  
natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition  
of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there  
prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force  
concerning commerce."Eighty years ago there was little Jewish immigration  
to the United States, and the question of religious  
distinctions probably did not enter into the minds of  
the statesmen that drafted the treaty. Careful reading  
of the language will show that the meaning of the treaty  
is not as clear as one would like it to be. It is easy  
to say that the Jews are not excluded in so many words  
and that citizens of each country are to be freely ad-  
mitted into the other; but on the other hand Russia  
says that American Jews visiting Russia must, under  
the terms of the treaty, "submit to the laws and  
ordinances there prevailing," which would affect their  
travel precisely as it does that of the native Russian  
Jews. As has been pointed out, Russia might retort  
that we exclude from the United States inhabitants of  
Russia of the Mongolian race. Such cases have not yet  
come up for adjudication under the treaty, but they may  
at any time.The whole imbroglio most convincingly supports the  
generation-old contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOUR-  
NAL, that not governments, but the people themselves,  
are chiefly, if not altogether, responsible for the wars  
for which it has been the fashion for a certain school of  
theorists to hold the military men exclusively responsible.  
In the American Congress the gentleman who has been  
the most noisily conspicuous in this Russian treaty  
matter has often boasted that he himself brought on the  
Spanish-American War, by continually proclaiming from  
his seat in the House the woes of the Cubans and the  
necessity of our intervention.While, of course, war between such old friends as  
Russia and the United States is not to be thought of,  
it is pertinent to observe that if war should develop  
from the present controversy those most vociferously  
active now in the Russian Duma and the American  
Congress in urging the two countries to make faces at  
each other would be the first to retire into the back-



ground and unload upon the military men of both countries the conduct of the hostilities which their own unbridled tongues and undisciplined emotions and limitless political aspirations had precipitated.

#### THE NEW UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

(For "Tables of Occasions" and extracts from the Uniform Regulations, see pp. 499, 500.)

The Regulations for the Uniform of the U.S. Army, to be referred to officially as the Uniform Regulations (abbreviated U.R.), have come from the press, and the Army War College will begin distributing them within the next few days. They present several features that are new in a War Department publication. To begin with, "All regulations, in any form, heretofore published with reference to the uniform, are rescinded," takes the place of the conventional, "All orders and circulars contrary to the provisions of this order are rescinded." In other words, all orders, circulars, decisions, etc., of whatever nature, heretofore published regarding the uniform are wiped off the slate; we begin anew, everything bearing on the regulations for the uniform of the U.S. Army being found within the covers of this pamphlet.

The publication of the Uniform Regulations as a separate document instead of a general order is another excellent feature. Instead of being compelled to remember the number and the year of an order that is of such general interest as the uniform order and then finding an available file of general orders containing the order desired, in the future officers and others will have no more trouble in locating the Uniform Regulations than in finding a copy of the Army Regulations, the Drill Regulations or the Manual of Guard Duty. Furthermore, it is not thought that our already overbulky files of general orders should be lumbered up with orders of this nature.

The order is doubly indexed. In addition to being self-indexed, it contains an excellent index of eleven pages—the best index that we have ever seen in any War Department document.

Special attention has been given to typographical display, and the result has been most successful. The mechanical construction of the order is based on natural, logical, systematic lines, and in this, as well as in other respects, it may well serve as a model for future War Department publications.

The nomenclature of the uniform has been simplified wherever possible. For example, "dress saber knots" has replaced "gilt lace saber knots," and "service saber knot" the "russet leather saber knot." Formerly officers' russet leather or pigskin belt when worn with the dress uniform was called the "dress belt," and when worn with the service uniform the "service belt"; it now has only one designation, "service belt." The former "full dress cap" is designated as the "dress cap," except in the case of chaplains, acting dental surgeons and veterinarians, in which case the "dress cap" is the same as the former "dress cap."

The new regulations do not deal in any way with the specifications or descriptions of the various articles of the uniform; these are to be published shortly by the Quartermaster General's Office, and we are informed that they will not make any changes, except in buttons.

The Uniform Regulations consist of four parts. Part I. gives the general provisions, such as the responsibility of the commanding officer, company commanders and other officers in regard to the uniform; the uniform to be worn by boards of officers and courts-martial; the conformity of all articles of uniform and officers' equipment to the standard patterns; the insignia to be worn by detailed, detached and unassigned officers, etc. The principal changes are shown in the "Table of Occasions," published elsewhere: Enlisted men of the Coast Artillery will wear leggings with the blue uniform only when actually in the field; retired officers will not wear the insignia of corps, department or arm of service—they will merely wear the letters U.S. and insignia of rank.

Part II. gives, in alphabetical order, the various articles of uniform and officers' equipment, when, how and by whom worn. The following are the principal changes: The aiguillettes will be worn on the left instead of the right shoulder, except by the Chief of Staff and aids to the President.

Badges and medals are a part of the uniform, and will be worn as prescribed in this order.

Classification.—They will be divided into two classes: Class A (war service)—1, The medal of honor; 2, the certificate of merit badge; 3, the Philippines Congressional medal; 4, the campaign badges.

Class B—1, The Army of Cuban Pacification badge; 2, the badges of military societies commemorative of the wars of the United States, including the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition; 3, badges of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States and the Army and Navy Union of the United States; 4, corps and division badges of the Civil War; 5, the various distinctive marks awarded for excellence in small-arms practice.

Medals and badges of Class A and the corresponding ribbons will not be worn with any of the medals and badges of Class B or the corresponding ribbons, except that with the dress and service uniforms the various distinctive marks awarded for excellence in small-arms practice may be worn with the ribbons corresponding to the medals and badges of Class A. Only one badge awarded for excellence in rifle marksmanship and only one badge awarded for excellence in pistol marksmanship will be worn at any one time; the badges of the 1st

Field Army created by G.O. 35, 1910, will be worn only when in the field; when the olive-drab shirt is worn without the coat, second lieutenants will wear the insignia of arm of service on the collar of shirt; the insignia of corps, department or arm of service will be omitted from the sleeve of the overcoat; the gunners' metal insignia, Field Artillery, issued by the Ordnance Department, has been discontinued—only the gunners' cloth insignia issued by the Quartermaster's Department will be worn.

The sweater, as soon as issued by the Quartermaster's Department, will be worn by troops of the mobile Army in the field only, when the weather is too cold to admit of the use of the flannel shirt alone. The collar of the shirt will be worn over that of the sweater.

Service coats will be packed and taken along by troops going into permanent or maneuver camps and issued on arrival. When troops are to take the field at other times, and, in the opinion of the commanding officer, conditions are likely to arise that will make the wearing of service coats desirable, he will order the coats of the enlisted men packed, and they may then or subsequently be sent forward and issued, being repacked when necessary.

When service coats are on hand individual soldiers when out of camp will not wear the sweater as an outer garment, except by permission of the commanding officer in particular cases.

On the march and in other military formations officers will wear the sweater when the enlisted men do.

Sweaters will form a part of the surplus kit.

Part III. gives the tables of occasions, the service uniform which has heretofore always been placed last coming first, where it logically belongs.

The principal changes are: The special evening dress is made obligatory—officers are given until July 1, 1912, to provide themselves with it; the white mess jacket is made compulsory for the Philippines; except by the officer of the day, the service uniform will not be worn after retreat by officers in garrison, unless prescribed by the commanding officer for some particular duty, nor will it be worn off the post except when riding or taking physical exercise. In warm weather the commanding officer may prescribe the cotton service uniform for use when off the post before retreat; enlisted men will wear the blue uniform on pass, except that in warm weather the commanding officer will authorize them to wear the cotton service uniform; the white uniform will be worn by members of the Hospital Corps in wards, dispensaries, operating rooms and while assisting dental surgeons; stable frocks and overalls will be issued until the present supply is exhausted, and mounted troops to whom they are issued will wear them on stable duty instead of the fatigue uniform; except by members of the guard, the service uniform will not be worn out of barracks after retreat by enlisted men in garrison, unless prescribed by the commanding officer for some particular duty, or authorized by him in warm weather.

Part IV. gives a list of the arms and equipments to be in the possession of officers, and includes these new articles: Bedding roll, clothing roll, first aid packet, identification tag and whistle (by all company officers and battalion commanders of Infantry). The bedding roll adopted by the Quartermaster's Department or any other canvas roll may be used as a combination bedding-clothing roll. Only officers serving with troops and such others whose duties may require the use of field glasses and compass are required to have these articles.

The two fundamental principles of the Uniform Regulations are: To have absolute uniformity on all occasions, social or official, of a general nature, and to require and encourage everyone, officers and enlisted men, to dress up, thus inculcating and developing care and tidiness in the matter of dressing. The Regulations show a vast amount of indefatigable labor, serious and intelligent thought, and an honest, determined effort to better matters, and we have no doubt that they will produce results in every way gratifying to the officials of the War Department, the Army at large and the friends of the Army in civil life.

In addition to some of the general features of the regulations published on page 500, we note the following:

The uniform of the Guard will be prescribed by the commanding officer, and unless he orders a change, individual members of the Guard will wear until retreat the identical garments in which they are mounted. After retreat, and until breakfast, they may wear other garments of the uniform prescribed. Paymasters will wear the service uniform when paying troops. Until retreat the officer of the day will wear the uniform of the guard. After retreat, he may wear any one of the evening uniforms prescribed above. With the mess jacket or the special evening dress, the saber belt, with full dress slings, will be worn under the waistcoat. When present at a function of a general nature, he will wear the uniform prescribed for the occasion.

Organization commanders will be held responsible for the appearance of their men in the garrison and on pass, and they will do everything possible to facilitate the proper care, cleaning and preservation of the uniform, encouraging their men to keep their uniforms clean and neat. They will issue such instructions as may be necessary to have all enlisted men on pass inspected before they leave and when they return to the post. Men who are not in proper uniform and who do not present a neat appearance will not be allowed to leave the limits of the post, and men who return in an untidy or dirty condition will be disciplined.

A set of standard patterns of officers' uniforms will

be kept in the office of the chief quartermaster of every territorial division for examination by officers, and a set of the articles of equipment furnished by the Ordnance Department will be kept in the office of the chief ordnance officer of the division.

The commanding generals of the Central, Eastern and Western Divisions have been directed to conduct experiments to obtain reliable information upon which a general order can be issued by which a larger proportion of officers and enlisted men can be turned out for drill. The plans of the War Department for this work are given to the division commanders in a circular letter sent out on Dec. 18. Instructions will be issued to post commanders for this purpose. It is the wish of the Secretary of War that each post commander be given full liberty to employ his own ideas in these experiments. If authority now granted post commanders by regulations and orders is not sufficient to provide for a thorough trial of the matter the Secretary of War will direct that additional authority be conferred upon them. By way of indicating the wish of the Secretary of War in a more specific manner, it is suggested that office administration and other work requiring the services of officers and enlisted men be suspended so far as practicable for a part of all of the instruction period of the day. The officers and enlisted men employed in such administration, including post commander, adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, exchange officers, board of officers, regimental non-commissioned officers, enlisted clerks and enlisted men on extra and special duty, should be required to participate in part or all of the daily instruction. Prisoners serving sentence involving dishonorable discharge should be confined in the guardhouse during the instruction period, and all other prisoners should be given the same instruction as other members of the command and the organization so far as practicable. The ceremony of guard mounting should be discontinued on instruction days, and guard duty should be performed under such modified system, such as the employment of watchmen, as will reduce the strength of the guard to a minimum. The administration and other necessary work of the post, it is suggested, should be so regulated as to admit of its efficient performance after the termination of the instruction period of the day. In this connection attention is invited to Par. 5, G.O. No. 195, War Department, 1910, relative to post commanders disposing of matters of routine administration by personal interview with the individuals concerned, and to recent instructions of the Secretary of War relative to the paroling of garrison prisoners for work.

At the request of some of the members of the Military Affairs Committee a bill is being prepared in the War Department which will probably be introduced as a substitute for the Hay bill. It will follow the general policy on military legislation announced in the reports of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. The consolidation provided for in the Hay bill will be included in the provisions of the War Department's bill, but the features objectionable to the Army in the Hay bill as it is before the committee will be stricken out. Some of the members of the Military Committee insist that the War Department should not assume the attitude of an obstructionist, but when it objects to the legislative program in the Hay bill it should suggest some plan for economy that it believes will not decrease the efficiency of the Army. Great care is being taken in the preparation of the bill, and it will not be completed until after the holidays. What it is asserted was a very satisfactory conference between Secretary Stimson and Chairman Hay, of the House Military Committee, took place at the War Department on Dec. 21. All of the provisions of the Hay bill were discussed with the utmost frankness. It is understood that Chairman Hay evinced a disposition to propose some important amendments to his bill. Whether he will go far enough to make it satisfactory to the War Department and the members in the committee who are supporting the Department was not indicated by Mr. Hay. An effort is being made to bring about an agreement between the War Department and Chairman Hay.

The concluding part of the statement asked for by the Naval Affairs Committee on expenses of the Naval Personnel bill was forwarded to Congress on Dec. 21. It was prepared by Capt. Roy C. Smith who, with his usual thoroughness covered every detail of the questions asked by the committee. Aside from an able discussion of the effect of the bill Captain Smith has set forth the cost of the bill in two or three hundred comparative tables. In his former statement he discussed the comparative cost of the line personnel under the present law and the bill. In the statement sent to the committee he covered the Staff Corps, the Marine Corps and made a summary of the total expense up to 1930. "The final conclusion is that the personnel under any plan of organization will of necessity always be kept more or less adequate to the fleet. This has been so in the past, and will also, without doubt, be the rule in the future. Hence if the fleet increases, the expense will increase, under the present or any other organization; and the expense under the proposed law, allowing time for it to become fully operative, is no greater, number for number, than under the present law, and, taking into account an increase in numbers due to an increase in tonnage, is materially less for each succeeding year than the current estimates continued to the same year at the annual rate of increase prevailing since 1900."



# THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS. SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The House on Dec. 13 passed a rather caustic resolution terminating the treaty of 1832 between this country and Russia, on the ground of Russian race discrimination in the matter of U.S. passports. The language of this resolution was considered by the President as too offensive for a diplomatic document, and on Dec. 18 President Taft sent the following message to the Senate:

By instructions which I caused the Secretary of State to transmit to the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg on Dec. 15, 1911, there was given to the Imperial Russian Government, under date of Dec. 17, 1911, official notification, on behalf of this Government, of intention to terminate the operation of the treaty of commerce and navigation of Dec. 18, 1832, between the United States and Russia, upon the expiration of the year commencing on Jan. 1, 1912, the notification contemplated by Art. XII. of the existing treaty having been embodied in the following note addressed by the ambassador to the minister for foreign affairs: [We omit the text of the note.]

On Dec. 20 the House concurred in the action of the Senate, which on Dec. 19 had amended the House joint resolution to read: "That the notice thus given by the President of the United States to the government of the Empire of Russia to terminate said treaty in accordance with the terms of the treaty is hereby adopted and ratified."

The House on Dec. 19 passed the following resolution:

H. Res. 343.—That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to send to the House of Representatives full information relative to certain statements made in his annual report for the year 1911 concerning the distribution of the mobile Army of the United States in such manner as to involve needless expense, and concerning the location and construction of any Army posts in such manner as to involve unnecessary initial cost and unnecessary cost of maintenance, said information to cover specifically the following facts:

First. The names of all Army posts which have been located in their present situations for reasons which are now totally obsolete.

Second. The names of all Army posts which have been located in their present situations for reasons which were from the beginning purely local.

Third. The names of all Army posts which were originally placed where they are with reference to possible Indian troubles, and the names of such of these as may be placed where such troubles are now no longer possible.

Fourth. The names of all Army posts which are situated in positions suited to meet the strategic needs of national action or defense.

Fifth. The names of all posts which have been constructed and the names of all posts where any construction work has been carried on during the ten years ending June 30, 1911, upon a plan which involved maximum initial cost of construction and maximum cost of maintenance in money and men; the amounts expended on such posts, respectively, for construction purposes during the said period, and what military necessity, if any, suggested the construction of such posts.

Sixth. The specific steps taken by the several Secretaries of War during the period of ten years ending June 30, 1911, to prevent unnecessary expenditures and impairment of efficiency caused by ill-located and construction of posts and inefficient distribution of the mobile Army, and the reasons, so far as they can be assigned, why the successive heads of the War Department have been unsuccessful in preventing unnecessary expenditures and impairment of efficiency.

Seventh. The present intention of the War Department with respect to recommending legislation with a view to putting an end to the present extravagant distribution of the Army, and the steps, if any, already taken or now being taken by the department in preparing such recommendations.

Eighth. A full statement of the serious difficulties anticipated by the department in carrying out the policies of economy and efficiency in respect to the subject matter of this inquiry.

Ninth. The number and cost of Army posts which have been abandoned during the ten years ending June 30, 1911, and the names and cost of all Army posts which would have to be abandoned in order to put an end to the extravagance and inefficiency resulting from improper distribution of the mobile Army.

Tenth. The estimated annual saving in money which would follow an efficient and economical distribution of the mobile Army, assuming said Army to remain at its present size, and the estimated increase in number of officers and men which could efficiently be made in the mobile Army were it properly distributed within the present annual cost of maintaining the Army.

## URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL PASSES.

The legislation carried by the Urgent Deficiency bill, which was passed by the Senate on Dec. 19, includes the following:

Revenue Cutter Service.—For completion and equipment of two revenue cutters authorized by Act of April 21, 1910, \$350,000.

War Department.—Wreck of battleship Maine: For additional amount for the raising or the removal of the wreck of the battleship Maine, \$250,000. The Secretary of War is authorized to transfer to the Republic of Cuba, for incorporation into a memorial monument to be erected in Havana, some part of the wreck of the U.S.S. Maine, or of its equipment, now in the harbor of Havana, such as is no longer required for preservation or use by the United States. The Secretaries of War and Navy are further authorized to donate any parts of the wreck of the Maine, or of its equipment, or of any property found therein, not needed by the United States, to any municipality of the United States, or to any military or naval association or society in the United States, or to the former officers and crew of the Maine, or their heirs or representatives: Provided, That such parts can be recovered and removed from the wreck without interference with the general work of removal now in progress under the War Department: Provided further, That all labor and costs of such removal shall be defrayed by the municipality or other body desiring the relic, and that reasonable assurance shall be furnished that the parts so donated will be properly preserved and cared for as memorials and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without prior authority of the original donors.

Back Pay and Bounty.—For arrears of pay of two and three year Volunteers, for bounty to Volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, for bounty under the Act of July 28, 1866, and for commutation of rations to prisoners of war in states of the so-called Confederacy, and to soldiers on furlough, that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1912, \$200,000. No claim for arrears of pay, bounty, or other allowances growing out of the service of Volunteers who served in the Army of the United States during the Civil War shall be received or considered by the accounting officers of the Treasury unless filed in the office of the Auditor for the War Department on or before Dec. 31, 1912: Provided, That hereafter no agent or attorney shall demand or accept, for his services in connection with the prosecution of claims for arrears of pay, bounty, or other allowances due on account of the services during the Civil War of an officer or enlisted man of the Regular or Volunteer Armies of the United States, filed after the passage of this act, any fee for any services rendered in connection therewith. Whoever shall violate this provision upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both, and shall be disqualified from practice before the Treasury Department.

For arrears of pay and allowances on account of service of officers and men of the Army during the war with Spain and in the Philippine Islands that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1912 and that are chargeable to the appropriations that have been carried to the surplus fund, \$3,000. No claim for arrears of pay, bounty, or other allowances growing out of the service of Volunteers who served in the Army of the United States during the war with Spain shall be received or considered by the accounting officers of the Treasury

unless filed in the office of the Auditor for the War Department on or before Dec. 31, 1914.

For unveiling and dedicating the Columbus Memorial, \$2,500.

Naval Establishment.—To supply a deficiency in the appropriation "Medical Department," the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1912, \$110,000.

For the completion of the marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., \$6,000.

For the erection and completion of two buildings, including toilet apartments, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., \$10,000.

When the bill went to conference the item of \$110,000 for the Navy Medical Department was stricken out by the conferees.

The Senate on Dec. 20 passed S. 3211, authorizing that commission of ensign be given midshipmen upon graduation from the Naval Academy.

Mr. du Pont will offer in the Senate as an amendment to S. 2518, to provide for raising the Volunteer forces in time of actual or threatened war: "Provided further, That when the raising of a volunteer force shall have been authorized by Congress, and after the Organized Militia of any arm or class shall have been called into the service of the United States, volunteers of that particular arm or class may be raised and accepted into said service in accordance with the terms of this act regardless of the extent to which other arms or classes of said Militia shall have been called into said service."

Mr. Penrose, in the Senate, will offer an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill providing "that hereafter no officer holding a rank above that of colonel shall be retired, except for disability or on account of having attained forty years' service in the Regular or Volunteer Army, or both, or on account of having reached the age of sixty-four years, until he shall have served at least one year in such rank."

The repeal of the act which conferred the rank of rear admiral on bureau chiefs, as provided for in Senate Bill 3850, passed by the Senate on Dec. 20, will probably be reported out by the House committee with an amendment providing that the bureau chiefs who have already had the benefit of the act, including Admiral Rodgers and Chief Constructor Capps, will not be deprived of the benefit of the act. Explaining the bill to the Senate, Mr. Lodge said: "The effect of the clause was to extend the privilege granted under existing law, which had always existed, that when an officer was made a chief of bureau he should have the title and pay of an admiral while he was in the bureau. The clause in the Appropriation Act, which this bill repeals, made that permanent for any officer who was appointed to a bureau, the effect of which would be, if he was an officer low down on the list, to lift him over the heads of everybody above him for all time. It never had been done in either Service before and it ought never to have been done. It is necessary that an officer at the head of a bureau should have that rank while occupying the position of chief of bureau, and he has always been given the pay during that period. Then when his term of service in the bureau expires he goes back to his rank and pay on the list. This is to restore the old arrangement." The text of the bill follows:

S. 3850, Mr. Lodge.—That the portion of the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, approved June 24, 1910, which reads as follows: "The pay and allowances of chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department shall be the highest shore duty pay and allowances of the rear admiral of the lower nine, and all officers of the Navy who are now serving or who shall hereafter serve as chief of bureau in the Navy Department, and are eligible for retirement after thirty years' service, shall have, while on the active list, the rank, title, and emoluments of a chief of bureau, in the same manner as is already provided by statute law for such officers upon retirement by reason of age or length of service, and such officers, after thirty years' service, shall be entitled to and shall receive new commissions in accordance with the rank and title hereby conferred," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

## OTHER MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS.

A strong indorsement of the Militia Pay bill was given by Assistant Secretary of War Oliver in his testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 18. Secretary Oliver was urging that the committee report favorably on the estimate of the War Department for next year's joint maneuvers, as these maneuvers had been of great value in developing the Organized Militia. He said that it would be a mistake not to make this usual biennial appropriation for joint maneuvers. In reply to questions from Representative Pepper, of Iowa, Secretary Oliver said that the officers and men in the National Guard deserved great credit for the interest that they take in their work. The officers and men were not only giving their time but money to the country. This is an injustice, as the Secretary expressed it, and he believed that the time would come when the Government should pay at least the expenses of the members of the National Guard while they are on duty. The Secretary thought that the appropriation provided for in the Pepper bill would not do much more than this.

Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill authorizing a \$1,500,000 appropriation for a drydock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The measure calls for a drydock of sufficient capacity to float the largest battleship of the Navy. The plans for this drydock contemplate its extension from the Delaware River through to the Back Basin, approximately a distance of 1,700 feet, in order that the dock, when completed, shall be capable of admitting or discharging vessels at either end. Mr. Moore said that the entire dock from river to Back Basin would probably cost over \$4,000,000, and he asked for \$1,500,000 to get the question squarely before the Department and the Congressional committees.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3814, Mr. Martin, of Virginia.—Appropriating \$75,000 for the construction of a memorial and mortuary chapel in the Arlington National Cemetery.

S. 3886, Mr. Burnham.—To authorize the adjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, and for other purposes. That the claims of officers of the United States Army or of persons who may have served as such, and of the heirs at law or legal representatives of such as are deceased, for arrears of longevity pay, are hereby referred to the United States Court of Claims, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to render judgment in all such claims, without regard to the lapse of time, for the amount, if any, found due; and in the adjustment of such claims credit shall be allowed for the full time of service as cadets in the Military Academy at West Point, and as officers or enlisted men in the Army or Navy of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, or both.

S. 3894, Mr. Penrose.—Appropriating \$30,000 for the repair, preservation, and exhibition of the trophy flags now in store at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

S. 3917, Mr. Lodge.—For the retirement of Henry R. Drake, captain, Philippine Scouts.

S. 3924, Mr. Bristow.—Authorizing the appointment of R. O. Lappin as a captain in the U.S. Army.

S. 3959, Mr. Penrose.—To provide for the disposition of pensions due inmates of the Naval Home.

S. 4024, Mr. Curtis.—For a military highway between Forts Leavenworth and Riley, by way of Topeka, Kas.

H. Res. 351, Mr. Hobson.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War be requested to report to the House of Representatives the conditions surrounding the naval stations and military posts in the United States and its possessions as they bear upon the health and morals of officers and enlisted men, including the number and percentage of cases of drunkenness and of venereal diseases in each place during the last ten years of record, and also the number of saloons and disorderly houses now operating within a radius of one mile of each place, and to recommend such measures as they may deem expedient in each case to improve such conditions, including the extent of the zone surrounding each place, if any, in which it would, in their judgment, be expedient to forbid by law the issuing of Federal licenses to sell alcoholic liquors.

H.J. Res. 180, Mr. Davis, of W. Virginia.—That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to reappoint as cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, without regard to age or the existence of vacancies, William T. Russell, jr., Harry G. Weaver, John H. Booker, jr., Albert E. Crane, Richard W. Hocker, jr., Jacob S. Fortner, Gordon Lefebvre, Chauncey C. Devore and Earl W. Dunmore, all of whom were formerly cadets at the Military Academy and were dismissed therefrom for the offense of hazing; and if any of said former cadets shall be reappointed under the authority hereby conferred, the charges on which they were dismissed from the Academy shall be reopened and disposed of under the provision of that portion of the Act of March 2, 1901, making appropriations for the Military Academy, prescribing the penalty for hazing, as amended by the Act of April 19, 1910, making appropriations for the Military Academy: Provided, That any of the said former cadets who shall be found entitled under the amended law hereinbefore cited and the regulations promulgated in pursuance thereof, to be retained as cadets at the Military Academy shall be permitted to resume their studies at the beginning of the next academic year and in classes to be designated by the Secretary of War; and any of the said former cadets who shall be found not to be entitled under said law and regulations to be retained as cadets at the Military Academy shall be dropped forthwith from the rolls thereof. And all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this joint resolution are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency only.

H.J. Res. 190, Mr. Oldfield.—To authorize the President of the United States to take measures for the delivery of possession, control, and government of the Philippine Islands to the Filipino people, and to promote their future independence by treaties of neutrality.

H.J. Res. 191, Mr. Slayden.—Requesting and empowering the President to communicate with Russia and Persia and to urge them to refer differences between them to the Permanent Board of Arbitration at The Hague.

H.R. 15787, Mr. Gregg of Texas.—For the preservation and retention of the fill of the Fort Crockett Military Reservation at Galveston, Texas, including the acquisition of such land as may be necessary for such purposes.

H.R. 15929, Mr. Diffenderfer.—Appropriates \$40,000 for the erection of a monument to Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock at Norristown, Pa.

H.R. 16014, Mr. McKinley.—Authorizing the appointment of Capt. H. Sands, U.S. Army, retired, to the rank and grade of major on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 16087, Mr. Sulzer.—Granting an annuity equivalent to \$75 per month to officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have attained the age of sixty years and have been, or may hereafter be, awarded medals of honor for gallantry and heroism involving great personal peril, and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.

H.R. 16092, Mr. Austin.—Appropriates \$750,000 for a memorial amphitheater at the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

H.R. 16289, Mr. Sisson.—Ordering and authorizing the sale of the remains of the wreck of the battleship Maine.

H.R. 16437, Mr. Donohue.—Relating to the mustering into the U.S. Army of officers and enlisted men during the Civil War.

H.R. 16306, Mr. Anthony.—To provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war.

## HEARINGS ON THE HAY BILL.

Not until after the fullest consideration will the House Committee on Military Affairs report out anything like the revolutionary legislation provided for in the Hay bill. The majority of the committee showed that this would be its attitude at a meeting on Dec. 19, while General Wood, Chief of Staff, was before it, on what was announced as a closing hearing on the Appropriation bill.

As forecasting the policy of the committee it was the most important meeting that it has held since the Lower House passed into the control of the Democratic party. Without much to do the committee decided to ask for a statement from the War Department on the Hay bill, which is to be submitted to the committee on Jan. 3. After this the committee will reopen the hearings on the bill, at which not only some of the most prominent and high ranking officers, both on the active and retired list of the Army, will appear, but some prominent people from civil life who have given considerable study to military questions. The civilian list will probably be headed by Senator Elihu Root, of New York, author of the General Staff bill.

After General Wood had gone over the appropriations of the bill under the General Staff he started to leave the room, but Representative Anthony, of Kansas, suggested that the Chief of Staff should say something on the new legislation in the bill. Chairman Hay stated that this feature of the bill had been gone over fully at the hearings last fall, and he did not think that General Wood should take up his own time and the time of the committee with a further discussion of the bill. Mr. Anthony took issue with Chairman Hay on this point, and called attention to the fact that three or four important amendments had been made to what is known as the Hay bill since the hearings last fall. Besides this the member from Kansas declared that some new complications had arisen on which he wanted some light from General Wood and the War Department. After considerable discussion, in which a number of the members of the committee took part, Chairman Hay said that he had no objections to Mr. Anthony asking the Chief of Staff a number of questions.

Mr. Anthony asked General Wood to explain in detail what would be the effect on the pay of an enlisted man if the term of enlistment were increased from three to five years. General Wood stated that while he knew that it would materially decrease the pay of an enlisted man, he was not prepared to go into the details of the question with accuracy. The Chief of Staff explained to the committee that the Hay bill had never been referred to the War Department for any comments or report, which led him to the conclusion that the committee did not care to hear from the Department upon this important legislation. He called attention to the fact that this was an unusual and almost unprecedented proceeding, but still he did not wish to presume to offer any communication or even discuss before the committee a piece of legislation upon which the committee intended to pass without any report from the Department.

Chairman Hay replied that he thought that the com-



mittee would receive any report that the War Department would send to it on the bill.

Assurances were given Chairman Hay by General Wood that the War Department did not care to submit any statement or report unless the committee wanted it. If the committee, through its chairman, should ask the War Department for a report or a statement General Wood thought that the Secretary of War would be glad to furnish it. Until a request of this character came from the committee General Wood thought that it was not the duty of the Secretary of War or anyone in the Department to furnish it.

This provoked a general discussion, in which Representatives Pepper, Evans, Prince, Tilton and Anthony insisted that the committee should have a statement from the War Department before it proceeded further with the consideration of such important legislation. It was finally agreed that the chairman of the committee should request the War Department to submit a statement setting forth in detail its objections to the bill. There was also an agreement entered into for a further hearing upon the bill. At the suggestion of Representative Prince, General Wood submitted a list of eighty-one officers from which the committee can select for the hearings that will take place after the holidays. Representative Evans, of Illinois, made a request that Major General Carter, Assistant Chief of Staff, and Major George Shelton, U.S.A., editor of the Infantry Journal, appear before the committee. Included in the list submitted by General Wood to the committee were Secretary of War Stimson, Senator Root, the Chief of Staff, the Assistant Chief of Staff, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, Chief of the Coast Artillery Corps, President of the Army War College, Commandant of the Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Commandant of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe; Commandant of the U.S. Military Academy, Gen. John A. Johnston and Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, formerly of the A.G.'s Department; Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, and all of the officers of the General Staff, instructors and student officers of the War College.

In a hearing before the committee Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, went into the history of the creation of the Division of Militia Affairs at considerable length, describing how the order had been issued after a conference with the Adjutant General. As to the abolishment of his office General Weaver declared that none of the officers in the Coast Artillery had the least intimation that any such legislation would be proposed. He had heard of no complaint from the War Department or any other source against the work of the Coast Artillery Corps. Representative Slayden suggested that the efficiency of the Coast Artillery, after all, depended on the size of the guns, and that this did not depend upon the existence of the office of Chief of Coast Artillery. General Weaver replied that through the work under the Chief of the Coast Artillery with the same guns the Coast Artillery had become thirty-five times as efficient. This, he said, was due almost entirely to the team work that had been developed since the creation of his office. In 1900 the best batteries in the coast defenses made only fifty per cent. hits, shooting at a target about the size of a battleship with one shot every three minutes. Since that time batteries had made 100 per cent. hits at ranges from eight to nine thousand yards, firing at a rate of one shot in thirty-five seconds and at targets thirty by sixty feet. In 1900 the range was 4,500 yards. On this basis the estimate of thirty-five times the efficiency of the period before the Chief of Coast Artillery office was created was conservative.

#### ABOLISHING ARMY POSTS.

The passage of House Resolution No. 343 with reference to a reduction in the number and cost of Army posts is reported elsewhere. It was accompanied by an interesting debate. It was stated that the resolution was reported from the committee with but one dissenting voice, that of Mr. Speer, who explained that he voted for the resolution only because he thought the House should obtain the information for itself, and not through the War Department. Mr. Speer said: "The resolution is based upon the report of the Secretary of War to the effect that the maintenance of many of our Army posts in the West is too expensive. That does not necessarily lead us to conclude that someone has been derelict in duty in the establishment or maintenance of these posts in the past. It simply indicates to me that the conditions of the country have so changed as to the necessity for these scattered posts, and consequently their maintenance is no longer necessary, and is against the development of the proper efficiency of the Army. As was said by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bulkley), the discussion of this matter in our committee did not develop the least partisan spirit. In fact, I want to say that in all the investigations which this committee have carried on there has not been the least partisan feeling. We all feel that the Army of the United States is not Republican, is not Democratic, and is not Socialistic. It is the American Army, and we ought to act together in everything that will bring about its greatest efficiency, as well as economy in its management."

Mr. Bulkley said: "The Secretary of War has, in my judgment, done the right and patriotic thing in frankly calling attention to this matter in his annual report, and I believe it is our duty to show our interest in the subject by asking for further details. \* \* \* Now, I know as well as anyone that these local protests are only natural, and I blame no community for using any honest influence in this connection. I blame no member of Congress for his honest support of his constituents in these efforts to retain trade; but I insist that the Congress should know and the people should know how much of their money is being squandered and how much of the efficiency of their Army is being lost in order to bolster up the trade of certain post towns."

Mr. Helm figured that with \$77,000,000 spent on the construction of Army posts and 77,000 men in the Army the average cost of quartering our soldiers was \$1,000 a head. Keeping our Army in these scattered posts costs annually for transportation \$11,000,000. Heating and lighting costs \$3,493,502.57, in addition to which is the cost of roads and walks.

#### NOTES OF CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The G.O.W.D., taking effect July 1, 1911, limiting the allowance for clothing for enlisted men, reduced the appropriation for this purpose from \$850,000 to \$600,000, the amount asked for in the Army appropriation bill. The ten per cent increase of pay for officers on foreign service which the Hay bill will cut off amounts to \$206,000 and the twenty per cent increase for enlisted men to \$750,000, nearly a million altogether.

The \$31,750 provided in the Army appropriation bill

for storehouses for equipment of Militia Coast Artillery will provide such houses for Portland, Boston, Narragansett, New London, Southern New York, Cape Fear, Charleston, Savannah, San Francisco and Puget Sound. As the result of years of experience it has been found that the wear and tear of tentage, due to constant shipment and rough handling is very great, in addition to which there is the cost of transportation.

The Army bill provides \$25,000 to be immediately expended in replacing at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, the field officers' quarters and the band barracks condemned and ordered destroyed.

When it comes to providing horses for the Army, the auditor of the War Department draws the line at mares, declaring that he knows of no Army regulations permitting the purchase of anything but geldings. Accordingly the new Army appropriation bill provides for "the purchase of horses of ages, sex and size as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War for remounts," and for the purchase of polo ponies for the instruction of the West Point cadets. The bill also relieves quartermasters of the suspension to which they have been subjected because of the auditor's interpretation of the law concerning horses and their expenditures at the remount depot. Another clause in the bill is designed to overcome the auditor's objections to paying for extra duty service not specifically authorized.

The Naval Appropriation bill will provide for carrying out the recommendation of the board of which Capt. Richard Wainwright is chairman, that the Departments of Electrical Engineering and Physics at the Naval Academy should be combined.

The Army Appropriation bill seeks to simplify in some measure the matter of payment for mileage which is controlled by so many different laws that it occasions much correspondence and many reports that might be avoided if there were one simple enactment controlling the matter. The bill provides "that hereafter Army paymasters' clerks and the expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, shall receive mileage at the same rates and under the same conditions as is provided by law for officers of the Army."

The claims for damage to private property resulting from Army maneuvers and heavy-gun practice and target firing amount to \$32,616, which is provided for in the Army Appropriation bill; also \$15,862.08 to repay officers and soldiers for the damage done to their clothing while fighting forest fires. The 1st Infantry lost \$5,999.44; the 25th, \$4,750.22; the 2d, \$1,051.72, and the 60th C.A., \$1,013.65 and the 147th C.A., \$776.38.

#### DISPOSING OF THE MAINE WRECK.

The passage by the Senate of the Urgent Deficiency bill, appropriating \$250,000 to complete the work of raising the Maine, on Dec. 19, after passage in the House on Dec. 16, determined that the wreck of the battleship Maine shall receive an honorable burial at sea and that neither the remains of the vessel nor any part of them shall be made the means of profit through their exhibition to the public for fees. A section of the bill confers upon the Secretaries of War and Navy authority to dispose jointly of parts of the Maine desired for memorial purposes. These are to be given to municipal bodies, military or naval societies, relatives of any of the former officers of the Maine and to the President of Cuba. A provision that there shall be reasonable assurances that such parts as may be given away shall be used only as memorials and not disposed of without the Government's permission frustrates the schemes devised for the placing of the wreck on exhibition in American cities and the sale of portions of the vessel as souvenirs. One firm intimated it would be willing to pay as high as \$1,000,000 for the wreck. It proposed to float a portion of the vessel and tow it from city to city along the coast of the United States. The steel was also to be cut into bits and sold for souvenirs.

Feeling ran high in the House on Dec 16 during the debate on the disposition of the wreck. Mr. Macon, of Arkansas, suggested that the wreck be sold at auction, and Mr. Sisson, of Mississippi thought it should be melted up and sold as souvenirs. These suggestions aroused the Republican floor leader, Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who said with every evidence of heat: "I am surprised that, having proposed to sell the remains of the battleship Maine in order to raise money, Mr. Sisson has not included in his proposition the selling of the bones of the seamen who died in the Maine. Both would bring large sums of money."

Mr. Sisson sprang to his feet and with choking voice replied to Mr. Mann, saying that only the rules of the House prevented him from doing those things which such an insult called for. Mr. Mann retorted that he did not ask the protection of the rules. Thereupon the incident came to an end. Representative Fitzgerald, in charge of the bill, was loudly applauded when he said: "The American people would not tolerate making a show out of the wreck of that vessel. There are some things that are sacred to a people and among them are the remains of men and the remains of vessels destroyed in the service of the country."

There are a few guns, innumerable shells, unexploded, of all sizes, available for souvenirs and memorials, while for the rest there is little but steel plates, parts of the armor and sides of the old battleship. Provision has been made for particular parts of the wreck. The mainmast is to be set up at Arlington. The second mast will probably go to the Cuban republic for erection in Havana as a memorial to the Maine. The Naval Academy has asked that the chronometers be added to the Naval Museum.

The forward part of the Maine is shattered and will have to be cut to pieces for removal bit by bit. The after half of the vessel, however, is to be floated by the construction of a bulkhead across the forward end and the flooding of the caisson. The Navy Department intends then to tow the section of the hull out to the depths of the Atlantic and there sink it. It is proposed to carry out this program with appropriate ceremonies considered as befitting to mark the end of a fighting ship. A battleship convoy will be provided and funeral salvos will be fired as the last of the Maine disappears forever below the surface of the water.

Citizens of Florida presented a silver service to the U.S.S. Florida at Pensacola Dec. 18. Tars from a German warship joined with the bluejackets from the Florida and other vessels in a parade that preceded the presentation ceremonies. Rear Admiral Lucien Young, representing the Navy, and Capt. Harry S. Knapp, of the Florida, received the silver service from Governor Gilchrist. A loving cup and two flags were given to officers of the Florida by Daughters of the Confederacy.

#### PRESIDENT TAFT ON ARMY AND NAVY.

President Taft transmitted another message to Congress Dec. 21. With reference to the Hay bill the President says:

"With the establishment of an Army Service Corps, as proposed in the bill, I am thoroughly in accord, and am convinced that the establishment of such a corps will result in a material economy and a very great increase of efficiency in the Army. It has repeatedly been recommended by me and my predecessors. I also believe that a consolidation of the Staff Corps can be made with a resulting increase in efficiency and economy, but not along the lines provided in the bill under consideration.

"I am opposed to any plan the result of which would be to break up or interfere with the essential principles of the detail system in the Staff Corps established by the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, and I am opposed to any plan the result of which would be to give to the officer selected as Chief of Staff or to any other member of the General Staff Corps greater permanency of office than he now has.

"The bill referred to provides that certain persons shall become permanent members of the General Staff Corps, and that certain others are subject to re-detail without an interval of two years. Such provision is fraught with danger to the welfare of the Army, and would practically nullify the main purpose of the law creating the General Staff.

"In making the consolidations no reduction should be made in the total number of officers of the Army, of whom there are now too few to perform the duties imposed by law. I have in the past recommended an increase in the number of officers by 600 in order to provide sufficient officers to perform all classes of staff duty and to reduce the number of line officers detached from their commands. Congress at the last session increased the total number of officers by 200, but this is not enough. Promotion in the line of the Army is too slow. Officers do not attain command rank at an age early enough properly to exercise it. It would be a mistake further to retard this already slow promotion by throwing back into the line of the Army a number of high ranking officers to be absorbed as is provided in the proposed plan of consolidation.

"Another feature of the bill which I believe to be a mistake is the proposed increase in the term of enlistment from three to five years. I believe it would be better to enlist men for six years, release them at the end of three years from active service, and put them in reserve for the remaining three years. Re-enlistments should be largely confined to the non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men in the skilled grades. This plan, by the payment of a comparatively small compensation during the three years of reserve, would keep a large body of men at the call of the Government, trained and ready for service, and able to meet any exigency.

"The Army of the United States is in good condition. It showed itself able to meet an emergency in the successful mobilization of an army division of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, which took place along the border of Mexico during the recent disturbances in that country. The marvelous freedom from the ordinary camp diseases of typhoid fever and measles is referred to in the report of the Secretary of War, and shows such an effectiveness in the sanitary regulations and treatment of the Medical Corps, and in the discipline of the Army itself, as to invoke the highest commendation."

The President states that he is now governing the Canal Zone by a sort of implied authority, and urges the importance of making this authority specific in view of the approach of the completion of the canal. He says: "The control ought to approximate a military government. One judge and two justices of the peace will be sufficient to attend to all the judicial and litigated business there is. With a few fundamental laws of Congress, the Zone should be governed by the orders of the President, as it is to-day. Provisions can be made for the guarantees of life, liberty and property, but beyond these the government should be that of a military reservation, managed in connection with this great highway of trade."

The suggestions of the Secretary of War in regard to the Philippine Islands are earnestly recommended for adoption. Also the passage of the bill to establish a council of national defense and the establishment of a civil service retirement list, with a contributory feature so as to reduce to a minimum the cost to the Government of the pensions to be paid.

#### THE NAVY.

On the subject of the Navy the President says, after referring to his review of the fleet in New York Harbor: "Those who saw the fleet were struck with its preparedness and with its high military efficiency. All Americans should be proud of its personnel.

"The fleet was deficient in the number of torpedo destroyers, in cruisers and in colliers, as well as in large battleship cruisers, which are now becoming a very important feature of foreign navies, notably the British, German and Japanese.

"The building plan for this year contemplates two battleships and two colliers. This is because the other and smaller vessels can be built much more rapidly in case of emergency than the battleships, and we certainly ought to continue the policy of two battleships a year until after the Panama Canal is finished, and until in our first line and in our reserve line we can number forty available vessels of proper armament and size.

"The reorganization of the Navy and the appointment of four aids to the Secretary have continued to demonstrate their usefulness. It would be difficult now to administer the affairs of the Navy without the expert counsel and advice of these aids, and I renew the recommendation which I made last year, that the aids be recognized by statute.

"It is certain that the Navy, with its present size, should have admirals in active command higher than rear admirals. The recognized grades in order are: Admiral of the fleet, admiral, vice admiral and rear admiral. Our great Battleship Fleet is commanded by a rear admiral, with four other rear admirals under his orders. This is not as it should be, and when questions of precedence arise between our naval officers and those of European navies the American rear admiral, though in command of ten times the force of a foreign vice admiral, must yield precedence to the latter. Such an absurdity ought not to prevail, and it can be avoided by the creation of two or three positions of flag rank above that of rear admiral.

"I attended the opening of the new Training School at North Chicago, Ill., and am glad to note the opportunity which this gives for drawing upon young men of the country from the interior, from farms, stores, shops and offices, which insures a high average of intelligence and character among them, and which they showed in the very wonderful improvement in discipline and drill which only a few short weeks' presence at the naval station had made.

"I invite your attention to the consideration of the



new system of detention and of punishment for Army and Navy enlisted men which has obtained in Great Britain, and which has made greatly for the better control of the men. We should adopt a similar system here.

"Like the Treasury Department and the War Department, the Navy Department has given much attention to economy in administration, and has cut down a number of unnecessary expenses and reduced its estimates except for construction and the increase that that involves.

"I urge upon Congress the necessity for an immediate increase of 2,000 men in the enlisted strength of the Navy, provided for in the estimates. Four thousand more are now needed to man all the available vessels. There are in the Service to-day about 47,750 enlisted men of all ratings. Careful computation shows that in April, 1912, 49,166 men will be required for vessels in commission, and 3,000 apprentice seamen should be kept under training at all times.

"The Secretary of the Navy has recommended the abolition of certain of the smaller and unnecessary navy yards, and in order to furnish a complete and comprehensive report has referred the question of all navy yards to the Joint Board of the Army and Navy. This board will shortly make its report, and the Secretary of the Navy advises me that his recommendations on the subject will be presented early in the coming year. The measure of economy contained in a proper handling of this subject is so great and so important to the interests of the nation that I shall present it to Congress as a separate subject apart from my annual message. Concentration of the necessary work for naval vessels in a few navy yards on each coast is a vital necessity if proper economy in government expenditures is to be attained."

#### YEAR'S WORK OF REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Change in the present law governing the filling of vacancies in the grade of third lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service so as to permit graduates of the four-year course at the Naval Academy to enter the R.C.S. as third lieutenants is one of the most important recommendations made by the Secretary of the Treasury in the part of his annual report dealing with that Service. He calls attention to the fact that in the next fourteen years there will be only twenty-nine retirements for age in the R.C.S., thus making an average of two known vacancies to be filled each year. At present there are twenty-eight cadets of the line undergoing instructions at the school, and when the last of these are graduated in the spring of 1913 all known vacancies in the third lieutenant's grade will be provided for up to that year. After 1913 the small number of vacancies to be filled (averaging two each year for the next fourteen years) will not warrant the considerable annual expenditure for the maintenance of the school of instruction unless there is no other satisfactory method of filling these vacancies. These vacancies could be satisfactorily filled, however, the Secretary believes, if the graduates of the Naval Academy are eligible.

The report of the Secretary calls attention also to the importance of following a regular building program for providing new vessels, and recommends that two ships be authorized each year in order to replace worn out or useless vessels. Four new vessels are now necessary, three to replace existing vessels which are practically worn out, and the other to replace the Perry, lost in the Bering Sea, July 26, 1910. "I cannot too warmly express my admiration for this high-minded, daring and constantly useful service," says the Secretary.

The recommendation is renewed that a permanent station be established at either Dutch Harbor or Unalakleet, Alaska, as a base for the operations of the Service in northern waters, as the duties of the Service in these waters will be greatly augmented for a number of years to come by the recent treaties and agreements entered into by this Government and the other three great nations directly interested in the prevention of pelagic sealing. The saving in the cost of coal and other supplies by having suitable storehouses and wharves would warrant the purchase and improvement of such a site. Other departments of the Government having vessels in Alaskan waters would share in the advantages such a station would furnish.

The following is the summary of the results of the operations of the Revenue Cutter Service during the fiscal year 1911: Lives saved (actually rescued) from drowning, 55; persons on board vessels assisted, 4,343; persons in distress taken on board and cared for, 717; vessels assisted, 173; vessels boarded and papers examined, 20,083; vessels seized or reported for violation of law, 192; fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported, \$185,701.50; value of vessels assisted and their cargoes, \$9,488,562; derelicts and obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed, 21. Net expenditure—Appropriation for maintenance of the Service, including appropriation for repairs, \$2,455,041.63; estimated unexpended balance, \$7,958.37.

The Bering Sea Fleet's patrol was maintained with the gratifying result that no depredations were committed by the fleet of twenty-five sailing schooners hovering constantly about the Pribilof Islands. The Bear's work in preceding the fleet of merchant vessels to Nome each spring has become so important that vessel owners and commercial organizations are depending more and more each year upon the services of this cutter for the guidance and protection of their vessels. The duty of patrolling and regulating the courses of regattas and marine parades and the enforcement of the recently enacted laws governing motor boats constitute an ever-increasing demand upon the resources of the Service, but thus far these demands have been met.

In recounting conspicuous examples of courageous rescues in the year the Secretary gives an example of the variety of work which revenue cutters are called upon to perform—the case of a young lady on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Because no competent medical aid was available the young woman's life was in danger from appendicitis. There being no means of transportation to the island from the mainland, two doctors from Boston were hurriedly taken across the sound by the revenue cutter *Acushnet*, arriving there just in time to save the woman's life. Incidentally on the return trip the cutter picked up and towed into port the steamer *Richmond*, valued at \$120,000, which was disabled on a lee shore, and, not being fitted with wireless, would have been lost but for the timely appearance of the *Acushnet*.

The efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service, which is essentially an emergency service, is frequently tested by its state of preparedness. During the year no occasion arose when appeals for assistance or emergency calls from all legitimate sources were not met with

prompt response and efficient aid. The personnel is in a high state of efficiency, due largely to the remedial legislation enacted by Congress in the past decade. Some of the vessels of the Service are, however, not in the condition requisite for the most efficient work. The *Woodbury* and *Manhattan* should be replaced by new vessels, as also the *Winona*. Unlike naval vessels, revenue cutters are kept continuously in commission, so that a number are now in need of extensive repairs to hulls and steam machinery. The principal vessels now in need of overhauling are the *McCulloch*, *Manning*, *Bear*, *Seminole*, *Hudson* and *Calumet*. All of these vessels have been practically in continuous service for from twelve to fifteen years.

#### PROPOSALS FOR NAVY SHELL.

Proposals for shell for the Navy were opened in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., at noon on Dec. 19 as follows:

Bethlehem Steel Co.—50,000 1-pdr. target shell at 35 cents each; 5,000 May 1, 1912; 10,000 each month thereafter; 20,000 5-inch com. shell, 50-lb., at \$12 each; 500 July 1, 1912; 1,000 Aug. 1, 1912; 2,500 Sept. 1, 1912; 4,000 Oct. 1, 1912; 4,000 Nov. 1, 1912; 4,000 Dec. 1, 1912; 4,000 Jan. 1, 1913.

Midvale Steel Co.—20,000 5-inch 50-lb. com. shell, at \$12 each; deliveries to commence 210 days after date of contract; 5,500 to be delivered each month thereafter.

E. W. Bliss and Co.—7,500 5-inch 50-lb. com. shell, at \$11.75 each; deliveries to commence four and a half months after date of contract; 1,500 to be delivered each month thereafter.

American and British Manufacturing Co.—7,500 5-inch 50-lb. com. shell, at \$11.58 each; deliveries to commence 180 days after date of contract; 1,500 to be delivered each month thereafter; 50,000 1-pdr. target shell, at 39 cents each; deliveries to commence 120 days after date of contract; 10,000 each month thereafter.

Seavill Manufacturing Co.—50,000 1-pdr. target shell, at 31½ cents each; deliveries to commence 100 days after date of contract; 6,000 each month thereafter.

Washington Steel and Ordnance Co.—500 5-inch 50-lb. com. shell, at \$12.48 each; 500 to be completed six months after date of contract.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., has been detached from the Naval War College to relieve Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., as commander of the Second Division of the United States Atlantic Fleet, hoisting his flag aboard the flagship *Louisiana* at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Admiral Badger has been assigned as aid to inspection of the Navy Department.

The U.S.S. *California*, Capt. Charles H. Harlow, flagship of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, had the honor of being the first vessel to formally enter Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Dec. 14. As she steamed in she broke a silk ribbon stretched across the harbor mouth. Liliuokalani, former queen of the Hawaiian Islands, Governor Frear, Hawaiian consular agents and other prominent persons were guests of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas on board the *California*, which came to anchor off the partially completed drydock. A fleet of excursion steamers and launches accompanied the *California* on her trip from Honolulu to Pearl Harbor.

The U.S.S. *Birmingham* was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on Dec. 15, 1911.

The U.S.S. *Annapolis* was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Dec. 16, 1911.

The U.S.S. *Denver* and the U.S.S. *Cleveland* have been ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Jan. 2 and Feb. 1, 1912, respectively, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The scout cruiser *Chester*, Comdr. Benton C. Decker, which reached Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, from Tripoli, by way of Malta and Gibraltar, passed the tank steamer *Chesapeake*, of London, on fire at sea Dec. 10, in lat. 36 deg. 18 min. N., lon. 48 deg. W. There were no signs of life aboard the ship and her boats had disappeared, so after standing by for several hours the *Chester* continued on her course for Boston.

The torpedoboat *Worden* arrived in the Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 21, and went to the navy yard, part of her machinery, it is reported, having become deranged at sea. The officers report heavy seas and the loss of Chief Mach. Arthur W. Wilson, who was washed overboard. Efforts were made to rescue the man, but he failed to come to the surface.

Under the direction of Civil Engr. Frederick R. Harris, U.S.N., the new 700-foot drydock under construction at the navy yard, New York, was flooded on Dec. 15, Mrs. Harris being given the honor of opening the sluice gate. The dock, it is expected, will be completed by Jan. 15, 1912. Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was among those witnessing the flooding of the dock.

A fire due to defective electric wiring broke out on board the U.S.S. *Alabama*, which is undergoing general repairs at the navy yard, New York, Dec. 19. The fire was in the dynamo room in the hold of the vessel, and was extinguished by the aid of bluejackets and marines, the city Fire Department and two fireboats. The fire was confined to the dynamo room, and there was little damage. The *Alabama* is out of commission, and there were consequently no explosives on board.

Steamboat Inspectors Tapley and Bray, of Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 16 suspended Capt. E. V. W. Keen, of the merchant service, who commanded the U.S. collier *Sterling*, which was rammed recently by the steamer *Dorothy*. Captain Timms, commanding the *Dorothy*, was exonerated of responsibility for the crash. It was the opinion of the inspectors that the *Sterling* should have kept out of the way of the *Dorothy*. The Captain is suspended for three months. Captain Keen, after the collision, finding that his vessel was sinking, drove her ashore at Cape Henry to save her.

Under the auspices of the naval reception committee, a smoker will be given at the New Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street, New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 26 and 27, to the blue-jackets of the American battleships.

Sir Samuel Evans, president of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, who gave judgment in the Olympic-Hawke collision case, decided that the place of the collision as given by the Hawke's witnesses was correct, that the speed of the steamer the Olympic at the time of the collision and for a few minutes preceding it was greater than had been stated by her witnesses, and that the man-of-war Hawke's speed at the time of the collision and for some time before was about fifteen knots. The Olympic's

course, the judgment continues, was further south than had been stated in evidence, while the Hawke's course was such as had been stated by Commander Blunt. The explanation of the Olympic's position was that she took too wide a sweep around the West Bramble Buoy. The evidence has established the fact that the vessels were never on parallel courses. He thought that the Olympic, having the Hawke on her starboard side, ought to have got out of the Hawke's way. The Hawke was never the overtaking vessel. If any vessel was overtaking another it was the Olympic. The vessels, however, were really crossing each other's course, and the collision was solely due to the faulty navigation of the Olympic's pilot. One of the determining factors in the decision was the testimony of Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., who went to London to give his views on the effect of suction as shown by the experiments he had made in the model basin in Washington. Sir Samuel accepted the theory of Mr. Taylor. This is the first case, we believe, in which the effect of suction in causing a collision has been established in a court of award. The cost of this inquiry will amount to fully \$100,000. The cross suit brought by the Admiralty against the White Star Line failed because of the defense raised by the latter of compulsory pilotage.

The court-martial to place the responsibility for the explosion on the French battleship *Liberté*, which occurred in Toulon Harbor Sept. 25 last, acquitted all the officers on Dec. 21. Admiral Jaureguiberry presided, and announced that, although the officers were on trial, Captain Jaures, commander of the *Liberté*, was in no way responsible, as he was absent on leave, while the others had accomplished everything possible to cope with the disaster. After the decision was announced the president of the court called upon Lieutenants Garnier and Bignon and warmly congratulated them on their splendid behavior. Lieutenant Garnier was temporarily in command of the *Liberté* at the time of the explosion, which resulted in the death of 235 men and the serious injury of nearly 100.

#### BASKETBALL AT NEWPORT Y.M.C.A.

Newport, R.I., Dec. 16, 1911.

Much interest is shown in the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association at Newport, R.I., in the game of basketball. While the U.S.S. *New Jersey* was in here she played a very interesting game with the Galahad, one of the strongest teams of the City League, the *New Jersey* winning, 52 to 32. The teams were: *New Jersey*—Warren, Pratt, Farrell, Shuter, Sangston, Galahad—Lawrence, Helne, Gibson, Aldred, Wernquest. The game was very fast and full of snappy passing and spectacular shooting. Farrell made eleven baskets for his team and Warren seven.

The same night the Minnesota defeated the torpedo station cooks, 33 to 16. The teams were: Minnesota—Keifer, Crane, Speltz, Bourker, Stewart. Torpedo Station Cooks—Segerson, I.f.; McCleod, r.f.; Kaul, c.; Haskell, l.g.; Donahue, r.g.

The most interesting game of the season was played between the Naval Reserves and the *New Jersey*, the former winning 42 to 37. The teams: *New Jersey*—Warren, Beck, Farrell, Shuter, Sangston. Naval Reserves—Attest, O'Connell, Ring, Borns, Roberson. In the first half the Reserves ran away with *New Jersey* to the tune of 27 to 14. In the second half *New Jersey* got her legs and set in strong, getting the best of the Reserves in this half by a score of 23 to 15, but not quite enough to win the game.

A basketball series was run off between the ships of the Third and Fourth Divisions, the Nebraska winning the series. Games:

Minnesota 14, Nebraska 32; teams, Crane, Keifer, West, Bourker, Speltz; Guest, Carroll, Smith, Hopkins, Eysinger, Morton.

Nebraska 31, Mississippi 23; teams, Eysinger, Hopkins, Smith, Carroll, McKee, Martin; Carson, McClun, Rockwell, Slade, Grant, Hanford. The game was really nip and tuck. At one time it looked as though Mississippi would send over a surprise, but this hope soon fell when Nebraska started in their passing. They just walked away and caged one goal after another.

A Triangle League has just been started between the Training Station, Torpedo Station and Fort Adams, and some lively times are looked forward to.

#### BASKETBALL AT BROOKLYN NAVY Y.M.C.A.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1911.

Basketball continues with unabated enthusiasm at the Navy Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn. The Division League among the men of the Delaware is still under way, with as much interest in the games as at the start. In addition, games have been played by the Marine Barracks, Recruiting Station and Delaware teams. Shortly after the arrival of the Michigan in the navy yard a message was sent by the "Bridge Gang" of the Delaware challenging the members of the same "gang" of the Michigan to a basketball game. It was at once accepted. In a similar manner the "signal boys" of the North Dakota lined up against the "signal operators" of the Michigan. The results of the latest games are as follows:

Delaware 84, vs. Maxwell Triangles 10; teams—Stimson, Miller, Finn, Johnson, Smith, Walters; Lichtenel, Kaufman, Breslan, Johss, Gussan. The game was a one-sided affair, with the Delaware at the happy end of the scoring. The star basket tossers proved to be Miller, with fifteen baskets to his credit, and Finn, with fourteen opposite his name.

In the "rubber" game between the Marine Barracks and the Recruiting Station, the marines emerged victorious with fifteen points to their credit against nine for the Recruiting Station. The teams: Marine Barracks—McClelland, Murray, Nelson, Rohr, Willis; Recruiting Station—Burton, Leed, Lampert, Dunn, Kazmarck.

The game between the "signal boys" of the Delaware and Michigan was fast, snappy and extremely exciting. The score tells the winner, but not how hard the losers played. Delaware, 40; Michigan, 5; teams—Daniels, Kellev, Finn, Wilson, Teabo; Whalen, Baker, Devenny, Berkheimer, Lyons.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, a "triple header" was played. The regular ships' teams from the Delaware and Michigan met in an exciting and closely contested game. Stars on both teams were shining throughout the game. Delaware, 45; Michigan, 37; teams—Finn, Miller, Smith, Johnson, Egleston, McIntyre; Guymond, Nickelson, Kratzky, Wallen, Van Zandt, Barney, Purdy. The basket tossing honors went to Nickelson, who scored ten field



goals, Miller with nine to his credit and Guymond with six for his share.

The second game of the evening was between the Marine Barracks and Pratt Architects. The marines, because of snappy play and good shooting, won out. Marine Barracks, 43; Pratt Architects, 25; teams—MacClellan, Murray, Nelson, Rhot, Willis, West, Rice; Barsen, Tremper, Goldberger, Rutan, Bernstein, Zieger. In tossing baskets Murray, of the marines, was the star, with six to his credit.

The final game of the evening was between the "signal boys" of the North Dakota and the ones from the Michigan. A close game resulted, even though the score does not show it. North Dakota (Bridge), 18; Michigan (Bridge), 11; teams—Richardson, Smith, Shipp, Kelly, Monner, Moore; Whalen, Eichlberger, Devenney, Berkheimer, Curry. The "lone star" of the game was Smith, who scored a brace of baskets from such a distance it was almost necessary to have a "range finder." Two other baskets from a more respectable distance from the basket are to his credit.

The latest results in the Delaware Division League have been closely watched by the men. The last three sets of games have resulted as follows:

Dec. 4: First Division vs. Third Division, won by First, 67-9; Seventh Division vs. Fifth Division, won by Seventh, 52-23; Sixth Division vs. Eighth Division, won by Sixth, 28-17; Second Division vs. Fourth Division, won by Fourth, 21-11.

Dec. 7: Second Division vs. Third Division, won by Second, 25-6; Eighth Division vs. Fifth Division, won by Eighth, 2-0; First Division vs. Fourth Division, won by First, 33-9; Sixth Division vs. Seventh Division, won by Sixth, 14-11.

Dec. 11: Third Division vs. Seventh Division, won by Seventh, 47-0; Fourth Division vs. Eighth Division, won by Fourth, 27-15; First Division vs. Sixth Division, won by First, 2-0; Second Division vs. Fifth Division, won by Second, 2-0.

The standing of the league after the above games is as follows—Division, won, lost and per cent.: First, 6, 0, 1,000; Fourth, 5, 1, 833 1-3; Seventh, 4, 2, 666 2-3; Sixth, 3, 3, 500; Second, 3, 3, 500; Third, 1, 5, 166 2-3; Fifth, 1, 5, 166 2-3; Eighth, 1, 5, 166 2-3.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

### LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are changes in the movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Solace, arrived Dec. 20 at Lambert Point, Va.  
Idaho, arrived Dec. 19 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pensacola, arrived Dec. 19 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Raleigh, sailed Dec. 19 from Mare Island, Cal., for the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
Buffalo, sailed Dec. 19 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.

Worden, arrived Dec. 19 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Yorktown, arrived Dec. 19 at Panama.  
West Virginia, arrived Dec. 20 at Hilo, H.T.

Monterey, arrived Dec. 21 at Swatow, China.  
Ajax, arrived Dec. 20 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
Petrel, sailed Dec. 20 from Pensacola, Fla., for New Orleans, La.

New Orleans, sailed Dec. 20 from Chefoo, China, for Shanghai, China.  
San Francisco, arrived Dec. 20 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Mars, arrived Dec. 20 at Sewall point, Va.

California, sailed Dec. 20 from Hilo, H.T., for Honolulu, H.T.  
Utah and Florida, sailed Dec. 21 from Pensacola, Fla., for Galveston, Texas.  
Celtic, sailed Dec. 21 from the navy yard, New York, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Petrel, arrived at New Orleans Dec. 21.  
Patuxent and Potomac, sailed from Key West for Guantanamo Dec. 21.  
California, arrived at Honolulu Dec. 21.

### CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS NO. 17.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1911.  
The changes No. 17 in the Regulations for the Government of the Navy of the United States, 1909, which will go into effect as soon as received, make changes in the following articles: 6B, 7, 8C, 9D, 10, 28, 44, 147, 209, 210, 214, 234, 283, 286, 289, 290, 293, 298, 359. To chapter X, add 416A, and strike out article 557. Other articles amended are 464, 558, 603, 615, 639, 678, 682, 687, 818, 819, 820, 885, 917, 1008, 1057, 1094, 1122, 1205, 1262, 1415A, 1530, 1532, 1541, 1572, 1573, 1576, 1619, 1632, 1649, 1693, 1699, 1700, 1702, 1797. The "forms of procedure for courts and boards in the Navy and Marine Corps, 1910," are amended.

### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 18, 1911:

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton to be a commander, from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.  
Lieut. Carleton R. Kear to be a lieutenant commander, from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Thrasher, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from Dec. 14, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 19, 1911.

Promotion in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Harvey Delano to be a lieutenant from Oct. 20, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 21, 1911.

To be a paymaster: Passed Asst. Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King.

### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (junior grade) Wolcott E. Hall to be a lieutenant.  
Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 18, 1911.  
(Omitted from the Record of Dec. 18, 1911.)

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Philip Andrews to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with the rank of rear admiral.

### G.O. 135, DEC. 6, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

1. Much uncertainty has existed and considerable confusion been caused by the different interpretations which have been given to certain well-known naval terms, and in order to ensure similarity in their use and meaning, the following definitions are published for the information and guidance of the naval service:

2. A Naval Station is any establishment for building, manufacturing, docking, repair, supply, or training under the control of the Navy. It may include several such establishments.  
3. A Navy Yard is a single establishment for docking, repair, and supply. It may include building and manufacturing facilities. Either alone or with other naval establishments it constitutes a naval station.

4. A Naval Base is a point from which naval operations may be conducted and which is selected for that purpose. Its essential feature is an adequate anchorage for a fleet with its auxiliaries, preferably sheltered from the sea and fortified against attack. Naval Bases are permanent or temporary. The latter would generally be established nearer the theater of war than any permanent base and would be called an advanced base. A permanent base would have docking and repair facilities.  
5. Strategy applies to the distribution of naval forces, their

armament and supplies in preparation for war or in the prosecution of war. It includes logistics. It refers to naval movements and dispositions made before contact with the enemy's forces.

6. Tactics applies to all naval movements and operations made after contact with the enemy's forces. The term "contact" is here employed in a broad sense, meaning such proximity to the enemy as affects fleet formation and renders a battle imminent.

7. Naval Policy.—Everything that includes the fixed condition of preparation for war; that is, the strength, character, and composition of the Navy, fortification of ports and bases, etc. (This will be based upon our political relations and the probability of war with different powers. It will also be influenced by the conclusions of a comprehensive study of the political relations between other powers throughout the world and their influence upon coalitions and alliances.)  
G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

### THE NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 15.—Lieut. J. S. Woods detached duty Pensacola; to duty St. Louis.

Ensigns H. T. Kays and E. A. Lichtenstein orders of Dec. 8, 1911, revoked. Detached duty Buffalo; to duty Maryland. Paymr. G. Skipwith and Chaplain S. K. Evans detached duty Pensacola; to duty St. Louis.

Naval Constr. F. D. Hall commissioned a naval constructor in the Navy from July 28, 1911.

Chief Gunner C. E. Jaffe to duty St. Louis.  
Gunner E. A. Robie, Mach. A. Schulze, Mate W. O. Lamb, Mate F. Josephson, Mate J. E. Eklundh and Paymr. Clerk T. M. Schnotala detached duty Pensacola; to duty St. Louis.

DEC. 16.—Rear Admiral C. J. Badger detached duty as commander, 2d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Dec. 21, 1911; to duty as aid for inspections, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.  
Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., Dec. 20, 1911; to duty as commander, 2d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Louisiana.

Capt. J. E. Craven detached duty command New Jersey; will continue treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.  
Capt. E. W. Kollogg detached duty command Maine; to duty command New Jersey.

Ensign K. Heron detached duty Castine; to duty works Moran Bros. Co., Seattle, Wash., connection submarines building.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. Reed, jr., to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Chief Gunner D. Hepburn detached duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., Dec. 30, 1911; to duty naval depot, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Chief Mach. G. Crofton to duty Tallahassee.  
Mate H. Forsdal detached duty Franklin; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

Paymr. Clerk T. A. Henry appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Paymr. Clerk J. O'Reilly appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy revoked.

DEC. 18.—Comdr. J. W. Oman detached duty command Des Moines; to duty command Maine.  
Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Cotten detached duty Connecticut; to temporary duty Office Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C.

Ensign A. C. Read to duty Delaware.  
Ensign J. Parker, jr., detached duty Tennessee and granted sick leave two months.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. F. Cottle commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 3, 1911.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. B. Whitmore and D. H. Noble commissioned passed assistant surgeons from Oct. 12, 1911.

Paymr. R. H. Woods to home and wait orders.  
Chief Btsn. M. Wogan placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 15, 1912, and detached duty Newark; to home.

DEC. 19.—Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson detached duty as chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1912; to duty as commander-in-chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Capt. J. P. Parker detached duty command Nebraska, Dec. 28, 1911; to duty command Hancock, and additional duty as president of the general court-martial.

Capt. J. H. Glennon detached duty command Virginia, Dec. 28, 1911; to home and wait orders.  
Capt. J. G. McDonald detached duty command Hancock, Dec. 27, 1911; to duty Virginia.

Lieut. Comdr. D. F. Boyd detached duty Tacoma; to duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign A. W. Brown unexpired portion of leave revoked, Dec. 27, 1911; to duty Rhode Island.

Passed Asst. Surg. B. H. Dorsey detached duty naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. R. H. Woods to duty Navy pay office, Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 5, 1912.

Chief Btsn. D. Montague detached duty Olympia; to Army and Navy general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Chief Btsn. A. F. Benzon detached duty Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1912; to duty Iowa.

Chief Btsn. B. H. Shepley to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1912.

Btsn. W. P. Simmons detached duty Delaware, and will continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

DEC. 20.—Capt. W. R. Rush detached duty command Connecticut, Jan. 2, 1912; to home and wait orders.

Capt. H. Rodman detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty command Connecticut, Jan. 2, 1912.

Comdr. F. Andrews commissioned Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, with rank of rear admiral, from Jan. 1, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman orders of Dec. 13, 1911, revoked; to duty Connecticut as navigator.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, jr., detached duty command 1st Torpedo Division, Pacific Torpedo Fleet, and command Whipple; to duty as aid on staff, commander 2d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Louisiana.

Lieut. H. F. Leary detached duty Trippe; to duty command Lamson.

Lieut. A. C. Pickens detached duty command Lamson; to temporary duty Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. G. Stirling detached duty Idaho, Dec. 26, 1911; to duty Mayflower.

Ensign S. B. McKinney detached duty Dolphin; to duty Mayflower.

Ensign R. G. Walling detached duty North Carolina; to duty Trippe.

Med. Insp. G. B. Wilson detached duty as fleet surgeon, U.S. Asiatic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Med. Insp. C. H. T. Lowndes detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.; to duty as fleet surgeon, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, on board Saratoga.

Surg. J. H. Iden orders of Nov. 9, 1911, revoked.  
P.A. Surg. R. A. Warner detached duty New York, Nautical Training Ship Newport, Dec. 26, 1911; to duty Yankton.

P.A. Surg. H. W. Cole detached duty Yankton; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. G. F. Cottle to duty naval hospital, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

P.A. Surg. W. S. Pugh, jr., detached duty naval hospital, Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1911; to duty naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

P.A. Surg. W. N. McDonnell orders of Nov. 9, 1911, revoked.  
Chief Btsn. A. Stuart detached duty naval station, Key West, Fla.; to duty Washington.

DEC. 21.—Comdr. H. A. Wiley detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, Jan. 1, 1912; to duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, Dec. 26, to duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Klemann detached duty office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, Dec. 30; to North Dakota as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. L. V. Caskey detached duty as aid on staff, 2d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Louisiana, to North Dakota.

Ensign W. L. Lind detached duty Vicksburg to Stewart.

Ensign J. F. McClain detached duty Rowan, to Iris.

Ensign A. M. Cohen detached duty and aid on staff, commander 2d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Louisiana, to Delaware.

Mdsn. O. W. Leidel resignation as midshipman accepted, to take effect Dec. 20.

Mdsn. G. A. Trever detached duty Independence, to Rowan.  
Mdsn. P. H. Marion detached duty Stewart, to Vicksburg.  
Chief Gun. J. Donald detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, to Washington.  
Gun. C. D. Holland detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, to Washington.  
Gun. W. Seyford detached duty Maine Dec. 28, 1911, to Georgia.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 14.—First Lieut. R. L. Shepard detached Marine Barracks, Boston, to naval prison, Portsmouth.  
Second Lieut. R. T. Zane detached naval prison, Portsmouth, to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington. Leave revoked.

Second Lieut. G. W. Martin detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Marine Barracks, Boston.  
Second Lieut. D. S. Barry, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. D. L. S. Brewster detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to recruit depot, Charleston.  
Second Lieut. T. G. Hunter, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Marine Barracks, New York.

Second Lieut. G. K. Shuler detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

DEC. 15.—Capt. W. H. Parker detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to U.S.S. Minnesota.  
Capt. P. S. Brown detached U.S.S. Minnesota to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington.

Capt. J. T. Bootes fourteen days' leave.  
First Lieut. John Potts one month's leave.

Second Lieut. M. B. Humphrey detached Marine Barracks Annapolis, to Marine Barracks, Washington.

Second Lieut. C. S. Sinclair sixteen days' leave.  
DEC. 18.—Capt. R. B. Creecy fourteen days' leave.

Capt. D. C. McDougal detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to Marine Barracks, Honolulu.  
First Lieut. Calhoun Anicum twenty-nine days' leave.

First Lieut. E. S. Yates detached headquarters to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington.

DEC. 21.—Capt. F. M. Eslick placed on retired list from Dec. 18 detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, ordered home.  
First Lieut. C. S. McReynolds twenty days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. E. A. Perkins qualified for promotion.

### CHANGES IN MARINE CORPS PAMPHLETS NO. 8.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 28, 1911.  
This relates to regulations governing the uniform and equipment of officers and enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps.

Paragraphs 28 and 32, relating to aiguillettes are stricken out and new paragraphs are substituted.

Paragraphs 19 and 33, relating to aiguillettes and shoulder knots are also stricken out, and new paragraphs substituted.

Paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 are stricken out and the paragraph on page 20, under the sub-heading, "Undress Coat," A new paragraph is added for the latter.

Paragraphs are added on page 7, quoted from "Changes in Uniform Regulations, U.S. Navy, No. 9, Oct. 19, 1911."

### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

DEC. 16.—A board is convened to meet at the Treasury Department on Dec. 18, 1911, for the examination of the papers of the following engineer officers for promotion: Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. R. B. Adams, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Q. B. Newman, 3d Lieut. of Engrs. S. B. Orin, F. E. Baggett, P. E. Eaton and T. H. Yeager. Detail for the board: Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, Constr. J. Q. Walton and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotschmar.

DEC. 16.—Capt. S. B. Winram granted seven days' leave, commencing Dec. 16, 1911, on account of sickness.

DEC. 18.—Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds ordered to proceed to Woods Hole, New Bedford, and New London on official business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

DEC. 20.—A board of medical officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service is convened to meet at New London, Conn., on Dec. 27, 1911, for the physical examination for promotion of Cadet Engrs. Ellis Reed-Hill and M. W. Torbet.

Third Lieut. J. S. Baylis granted thirty days' leave.

### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

First Lieut. Philip H. Scott, U.S.R.C.S., commanding the steamer Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., reports under date of Dec. 15 that navigation through the St. Mary's River having closed on that date the lookout stations were closed, the lookouts discharged and the Vigilant and the Mackinac placed out of commission.

Lieut. Eugenius Alexander Jack, who died at Alton, Ill., Dec. 18, was appointed third lieutenant of Engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service Oct. 25, 1872, and resigned from the Service March 1, 1876; was reappointed as third lieutenant of Engineers May 1, 1883, promoted second lieutenant of Engineers Sept. 4, 1892, first lieutenant of Engineers Aug. 26, 1898, and retired from active service on account of age July 7, 1904. Lieutenant Jack was one of the officers of the Merrimac and was on duty on that vessel during the conflict with the Monitor. After having entered the Revenue Cutter Service he served on the same revenue cutter with Captain Stoddard, who was an officer of the Monitor at the time of her engagement with the Merrimac.

Capt. H. M. Broadbent, U.S.R.C.S., commanding the revenue cutter Pamlico, stationed at Newbern, N.C., reports that at 2 p.m. Dec. 14 he received a telegram from the Collector of Customs at Newbern that the boat Eva was sunk up Alligator River near Gum Neck Landing and in need of assistance.

The Pamlico went to the assistance of the Eva. She was found sunk in five and a half feet of water. The holes in the Eva were plugged as well as practicable, from below, with old quilts, and with bailing and pumping the Eva was finally floated and towed to Roanoke Island.

### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, Wood's Hole, Mass.  
ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.  
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.  
ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waeche, Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.  
COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.  
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, At Key West, Fla.  
GODED GATE—Capt. D. F. A. de Otter, Norfolk, Va.  
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd, Baltimore, Md.  
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.  
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter, Capt. J. M. Moore, Depot Revenue Cutter Service.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, San Diego, Cal.  
MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley, New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, On Bering Sea cruise.  
MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Hake, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otter, Norfolk, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Newbern, N.C.  
RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, On Bering Sea cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. G. Berry, Wilmington, N.C.  
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joynes, On Bering Sea cruise.  
THEFTIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, On Alaska Sea cruise.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.  
WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen, Boston, Mass.

WINTON—Capt. S. M. Laudrey, At Gulfport, Miss.  
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.  
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West, Savannah, Ga.





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### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 21, 1911.

The members of the first class who are on the first grade of conduct, will be permitted to accept out-of-town invitations to visit relatives and will be granted leave Saturday morning, Dec. 23, to remain away until evening roll-call on Christmas Day. For the other classes and members of the first class not on first-grade conduct, study hours and drills will be suspended on the Saturday before Christmas, until evening roll call on New Year's Day. Liberty will be granted to leave the Naval Academy and to visit officers' quarters or the homes of friends in Annapolis, after luncheon formation until the 9:30 gun at night. Liberty will be increased to begin immediately after breakfast on Christmas and New Year's Day. A series of promenade concerts and informal dances will take place in the auditorium on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons during Christmas week.

There will be no Christmas parade of the midshipmen this year, on account of the generous liberties allowed those on the first conduct grade. This day the plebes outrate the first-classmen and any order given by them to the upper classmen must be obeyed. At the parade the military order is reversed, and plebes are in command of the proceedings.

"The masqueraders" of the Naval Academy, handicapped by the loss of two of their star performers, who were not privileged to take part because they were unsatisfactory in studies, gave their "annual Christmas show," in the auditorium of the Naval Academy on Saturday evening, Dec. 16, and presented a very enjoyable program. Their witty songs and humorous sayings were most entertaining and some of the officers and midshipmen came in for mild and harmless hits at their expense. Those who took part were: Interlocutor, C. D. Ramsay; end men, Wick, Zacharias, Downes, Kates, Elmer and Hicks; chorus, Boyden, Berry, del Valle, Dashiell, de Rode, Hulings, Grove, Eldredge, Grove, Larimer, Hupston, Kiehl, Martin, McNeil, Bryant, Penn, Helmich, Stevens, Woodside, Corn, Slinguff, Willes, McCrea, Wilson, Dignan, Smith, Clark, Preston and Partello. The manager was Midshipman Dodd, class of '12; stage manager, Mdsn. H. E. Saunders, '12; assistant manager, Mdsn. C. T. Hull, '13.

The Navy football team were guests at a tea here on Saturday afternoon, given for them by Mrs. Dashiell, widow of Constr. Robert B. Dashiell, U.S.N., and mother of Midshipman Dashiell, U.S.N. The room was decorated with cedar, holly and crows foot, and carried with them the signs of Christmas cheer. Mrs. Dashiell was assisted in receiving by Captain Dalton, of the Navy team, Mrs. Ridout and Miss Nancy Dashiell. Prominent in the decorations was the Navy coat, wearing the Navy blanket. Footballs, bearing the score of "3-0," were suspended in conspicuous places, while the colors of the Navy, blue and gold, were prominently displayed. An orchestra from the Naval Academy band furnished the music. Football songs were interspersed in the musical program. Mrs. Brereton served frappe, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Mary Randall punch, and Mrs. Nevitt Steele poured coffee. Others assisting were the Misses Conger, Steele, Eleanor Ligon, Singleton, Rosalie Valk, Nancy Collins and Beecher, daughter of Commodore Beecher, U.S.N. An elaborate collation was served—the ice and bonbons being in football form, ornamented with the legend, "3-0." Among midshipmen present were Midshipmen Weems, Conger, Gillette, Wilmer, Maury, Bryant and Dashiell.

A handsomely appointed dinner in honor of Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., prospective bride of Lieut. Husband E. Kimmel, U.S.N., was given at Carvel hall on Thursday evening of last week. Covers were laid for ten. The table had for its centerpiece a large mirror, representing a lake, on which floated sixteen of the Atlantic Fleet in miniature, the central ship representing the flagship Connecticut. To the place cards for the ladies were attached dolls dressed as Naval officers, and for the men girl dolls in Naval uniforms. Those at the table were: Mrs. Wells Goodhue and her son, Mdsn. W. Eldredge Goodhue, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Lieut. Benjamin Dutton, Jr., S. C. Hooper, J. H. Tower, and W. W. Smyth, U.S.N.; Miss Margaret Hall, Miss Frances Halm and Miss Dorothy Pickrell.

In January Mrs. Graham, wife of Lieut. Comdr. S. V. Graham, U.S.N., recently attached to the Naval Academy, will sail for Germany. She will join her daughter, who is abroad studying music, and who in the spring will enter the operatic profession. Mrs. Graham also is a musician and skilled vocalist. During Commander Graham's sea duty Mrs. Graham will live abroad with relatives.

Mdsn. N. Purfoot, jr., 4th Class, from North Carolina, has resigned. He had trouble with his eyes.

The resignation of Mdsn. Oscar W. Leidel, of Illinois, has been accepted, owing to physical disabilities.

Mdsn. E. W. Hanson, U.S.N., spent the week-end here. Miss Edith McCormick, daughter of Med. Insp. and Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick, U.S.N., is home from school for the Christmas holidays.

On Saturday night last the home here of Mrs. Morrison, wife of Lieut. D. P. Morrison, U.S.N., was robbed of a quantity of citizens' clothing belonging to Lieutenant Morrison.

Prof. A. M. Colton, of the Naval Academy, has recently published a work entitled, "La Phonétique Castellane." Mrs. F. R. Brainard, mother of Lieut. Poland M. Brainard, U.S.N., Mrs. Bassett, wife of Lieut. P. B. Bassett, U.S.N., and Miss Anita Cresap, sister of Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., assisted Mrs. James M. Munroe on Tuesday in the last of her evening teas for this season. Mrs. Garrison, wife of Prof. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., gave a large bridge party Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Hinds, wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Hinds, U.S.N., entertained on Tuesday evening at a handsomely appointed dinner. Covers were laid for thirty and the guests

included all of the heads of the departments of the Naval Academy and their wives.

Mrs. F. V. McNair, widow of Rear Admiral McNair, U.S.N., has gone to Philadelphia for the Christmas holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. Roland M. Brainard, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Munroe, uncle and aunt of Lieutenant Brainard, left Tuesday for New York. Comdr. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., is with his family here for Christmas. Lieut. Harrison McAlpine, U.S.N., one of the recent successful candidates at the late examinations, is here on a visit.

Miss Sarah Puleston, of Florida, sister of Lieut. W. D. Puleston, U.S.N., will be the guest during the Christmas holidays of Mrs. Meyers, wife of Lieut. George J. Meyers, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Wyman, U.S.N., Mrs. Wyman and daughter will be the guests of Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens, of "Rosedale," Wardour, near Annapolis, for the holidays.

The chief petty officers stationed at the Naval Academy, gave a most successful dance at the city assembly rooms, on Thursday of last week. The attendance was large and the decorations were both effective and elaborate. Music was furnished by the Naval Academy orchestra.

The Navy has arranged for the following dates in gymnastic contests: Feb. 19, Princeton for wrestling and gymnasium work; Feb. 17, Lehigh for wrestling and Columbia for gymnasium work; Feb. 24, Pennsylvania for gymnasium work and Cornell for wrestling; March 2, Yale for wrestling and gymnasium work.

Negotiations are in progress looking to St. John's College, of this city, meeting the Army team next season on the gridiron. This plucky little college every season plays the Navy and although it is a foregone conclusion that the collegians will lose, they always put up such a manly game against odds that they command the praise and respect of their naval opponents. The College has but 200 students, but has quite a reputation for the number of graduates that it puts in the Regular Army. The manager of the college team has received a letter from the Army eleven suggesting a match at West Point on Nov. 23, 1912. St. John's expressed a willingness to have the game if conditions are favorable, the first in which the Army and St. John's will have met.

The midshipmen opened their basketball season successfully Saturday afternoon by defeating the quint from the Baltimore Medical College by 49 to 13. Although the Navy team lost three good men by graduation last year, their chances look bright for this year. All of the men are especially fast and can generally be relied on to score a basket after good team work. The Navy started the game with a rush and soon had a lead which the Baltimoreans never came near overtaking. Captain Wenzell had eleven baskets to his credit, for the Navy. The teams were: Naval Academy—Wenzell, Smith, Bischoff, McReavy, Wild, Hall, Fisher. Baltimore Medical College—Frazer, Dailey, Lapham, Wood, Pole, Strickland.

The Naval Academy fencing team has the following schedule: Feb. 17, New York University; Feb. 24, University of Pennsylvania; March 20, Columbia; March 9, New York Fencing Club; March 16, Yale. The team will also take part in the contests of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association, and one of the two preliminary contests will take place at Annapolis, March 23.

### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1911.

The subject of Christmas leave is uppermost in the minds of those cadets who are fortunate enough to be granted a few days' absence, and there are several officers, also, who are planning to go away for the approaching holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara intend to spend their Christmas in Washington, and Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones and small son will go to Wheeling, W. Va.

Although trips to Newburgh and New York have taken up much of the time of the ladies for the past week and the usual preparations for Christmas are underway, a number of dinners were given and the officers' hop on Friday was remarkably well attended. At this hop, Col. and Mrs. Keefer received in place of Col. and Mrs. Holt, the latter being unable to be present on account of illness. Lieutenants Curry and McNeil's guests for the hop and the week-end were Mrs. Mackay, Miss Mary Mackay and Miss Flo Bulkley, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Before the hop, Capt. and Mrs. Fiske gave a charming dinner at the club in honor of Miss Julie Fieberger, the other guests being Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Lieut. and Mrs. DeWitt C. Jones, Miss Haylo, Mr. Travers, Lieutenant Johnson and Captain Pettis.

There was really a list of Friday dinners, the next to be mentioned being that of Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, whose guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Cross, Lieutenant Worcester and the latter's sister, Mrs. Murphy. At the club, Lieutenant Bryden entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow, Miss Barry, Captain Long and his sister, Mrs. Spillinger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon's dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Major and Mrs. Clayton. Col. and Mrs. Stuart's guests on the same evening were Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. J. Jewett, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding, Lieut. and Mrs. Bae, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu.

On Thursday, Col. and Mrs. Robinson gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Holt, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr. Also on Thursday, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah's dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Miss Kathleen Baillie, of Washington, is the guest of Mrs. Keefer for the Christmas holidays.

Everybody is glad that the West Point Hotel is scheduled to reopen on Dec. 22. The hotel has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and will be under the management of Mrs. Logan. A number of people have engaged rooms for Christmas week and for the hop on Jan. 6. The hotel is certainly needed, for the relatives and friends of the cadets, especially, who have been much distressed for lack of some place to stay.

A luncheon was given on Saturday at the club by Colonel Holt, in honor of President Hadley, of Yale, the guests being the superintendent and members of the Academic Board, Major Clayton and Mr. Travers, the chaplain. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ryan's dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Bigelow, of Highland Falls, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara's guests for dinner on Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Holt, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones.

The tournament of the Tuesday Evening Bridge Club was finished last week at the meeting held with Capt. and Mrs. Jewett and the prizes were won by Colonel Stuart, Mrs. Fieberger and Mrs. Dunwoody. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jenks, of Chicago, are here to spend Christmas and the holidays with their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Newell. When Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals were visiting here last week, Mrs. Jewett gave an informal but delightful tea for them on Sunday afternoon and in the evening Col. and Mrs. Fieberger held a small reunion of those of Lieutenant's Goethals' class, '08, who could be gotten together. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Newell gave a very informal and thoroughly enjoyable little tea for Mrs. Fosdick and Mrs. Riggs.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. McDonald last week, a record number of members present and the hostess' paper on "Norse and Scandinavian Mythology," was enjoyed most heartily.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan, of the West Point Hotel, have with them their son, a young Naval officer and graduate of Annapolis. Mr. Logan has a Christmas leave, his ship being at present in Boston harbor. Mr. Joseph Perret, civilian instructor of French, was called home by a cablegram, sailing on the Italian on Saturday. Mr. Perret leaves on leave of thirty days. Lieut. and Mrs. Arley expect to spend their Christmas with relatives in Massachusetts. Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman's dinner guests on Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding, Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Greene.

The basketball game on Saturday was played at 2:30 in the afternoon, instead of in the evening as scheduled, on account of the inability of the Pennsylvania State team to make the train connections. The game was 28-14, in the arrange train connections.

The band played during the intermissions. Army's favor. There are always a good many people out for the games, the enormous gallery of the gymnasium presents an animated and attractive sight. On the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 19, a game of basketball was played between the teams of the Central Manual Training School of Philadelphia and the fourth class, U.S.M.A. The score was 28-7 in favor of the Army.

Of the regular bridge clubs, the Monday Afternoon met with Mrs. Jewett, the Friday Club with Mrs. Pillsbury and

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the Tuesday Afternoon with Mrs. Fieberger. Mrs. Bruhl was the guest of Mrs. Gordon for a few days last week.

### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1911.

Lieut. Wiley Dawson, who has recently gained his promotion, will take Mrs. Dawson and little daughter to his home in Ohio, for the Christmas holidays, later going to his new station, Vancouver Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle and children expect to leave in a few days for Milwaukee. Mrs. Walker, Miss Castle's sister, is to be married on Dec. 26. Mr. and Mrs. Thacher, of Logan, Utah, paid a short visit to Capt. and Mrs. Perry last week, who entertained for them at the University Club. Mr. and Mrs. Thacher have been traveling in Europe for the past year and were en route West. Mrs. C. E. Easterbrooke, who has been the guest of Mrs. Benjamin Castle, has returned home. Capt. and Mrs. John Straat are back at Fort Porter, having spent some weeks in Chicago. Major and Mrs. Shockley, of Fort Wayne, were their week-end guests, and a theater party was arranged for their pleasure. There have been a number of delightful dinner parties of late. Lieut. Edwin Saunders invited a number of officers of the garrison and some gentlemen from Buffalo to a stag affair, and on the same evening Mrs. Monroe McFarland, who has the happy faculty of doing the right thing at the right time, invited the ladies who were not expected at the stag dinner to dine with her and have a game of cards.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert Clayton Dalton were hosts for a handsome dinner on Thursday evening. A touch of crimson and green prevailed about the rooms in honor of the Christmas season, the table being centered with a bowl of red roses. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Loren Lewis, of Buffalo. Mr. Lewis is the president of the University Club, and is most courteous to the Army. Mrs. Dalton, whose beautiful voice is a great pleasure to her friends, sang a number of lovely Scotch and Indian songs, Miss Mitchell playing her accompaniments. Still another much enjoyed dinner was given on Friday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Kellar. Carnations are Mrs. Kellar's favorite flower, and the table was lovely with a wealth of scarlet bloom.

Bridge has been much neglected of late, as every one is busy sewing on pretty Christmas work; the only one was a small affair given by Mrs. Mitchell for Mrs. Joseph T. Jones, who goes to Gulfport, Miss., this week for the winter. Never was Buffalo so gay or the debutantes so attractive. One of the most beautiful teas of the season was on Saturday afternoon, Surg. and Mrs. André Lee, of the Navy, were the hosts. The affair was in compliment of Miss Pauline McNair. The reception was held in the white and gold room of the Lenox which has been recently redecorated. Mrs. Lee wore a lovely costume of white. The fair debutante was also gowned entirely in white, an exquisite creation of satin chiffon and pearls. Her bouquet was white roses and orchids. Mrs. Charles Truitt, who was one of the assistants, looked very handsome in a stunning afternoon costume.

Lieut. Laurence McNair will be at Buffalo until after the first of the year. Another pleasant reception was given on Saturday by Miss Welch, the sister of Gen. Samuel Welch, Col. and Mrs. Truitt have taken a box for the Charity Ball, which takes place on Dec. 29. Colonel Truitt most graciously has invited the officers and ladies of Fort Porter to occupy his box for this ball which is always the most brilliant affair of the season. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman are delightfully situated, having taken a furnished flat in a good location for the winter.

### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 6, 1911.

Captain Dolph entertained two parties the past week, motoring around the beautiful scenic seventeen-mile drive, followed by tea at Pebble Beach Lodge. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving night for Capt. and Mrs. Bell. Their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Moorman and Mrs. Cain, of Tacoma, Wash. Colonel McIver, with Mrs. McIver and their boys, will sail on the January boat for the Philippines. Miss Frances will remain at school at Menlo Park.

Miss Alice Warner was hostess at a pretty dinner on Friday for Miss O'Brien, the fiancée of Lieutenant Minnigerode. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Miss O'Brien, Miss Anna Peters, Miss Geraldine Forbes, Dr. Ford, Charles Turner, Stewart Haldorne and Lieutenant Minnigerode. Mrs. Murry gave a beautiful tea at her palatial home in Monterey on Sunday in compliment to Miss O'Brien. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Jones and Miss Forbes.

Capt. and Mrs. Moorman entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Bell. Covers were laid for seven, and at another table, at which all the children, covers were laid for eight. It was their first dinner party and was enjoyed both by the younger and older guests present.

On Sunday the regiment heard that Colonel C. P. Terrett had been assigned as our new colonel, but with the announcement also came the news that he had applied for retirement. Colonel Terrett belongs to the 8th and it is keenly regretted that he and his charming family will not join us, as all their old friends would give them a very warm welcome. Mrs. Price, Mrs. Gracie, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham are spending a few days in San Francisco. Chaplain Sutherland is here from San Francisco on a few days' leave renewing acquaintances. Letters from Capt. and Mrs. Johnson state that



they are charmingly located in Honolulu and will hold open house while the 8th are in port in February.

The Bachelors' Mess gave a beautiful hop on Friday evening in honor of Miss O'Brien, the fiancée of Lieutenant Minigerode. The music was excellent. The ladies in their handsome evening gowns and the officers in full dress uniform made a very pretty picture. Delicious refreshments were served at eleven o'clock.

Miss Ethel O'Brien returned to her home in Oakland on Tuesday after a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Bell returned to San Francisco on Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Moorman, who will be their guest for a few days.

The Musketry School, with Companies I and F, of the 8th, are in camp for the regular field work of the present class at the school. Capt. and Mrs. Creary are enjoying the beautiful roads about here in their new E.M.F. auto. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard are the happy possessors of a new Mitchell car.

The Misses Adeline and Myrtle Smith came down from Claremont for the week-end as guests of Mrs. Everts. Lieutenant Conolly, accompanied by his mother, left for San Diego on Sunday for a visit.

The companies are putting up some good baseball, and almost every day there is a game.

Lieutenant Emery has returned from a two months' leave spent in the East. Captain McDougall is here as an observer of the field firing of the Musketry School. Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, who have been here the past three months, left on Friday to join the 24th Infantry, which sailed on the 5th from San Francisco for Manila.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 13, 1911.

Mrs. U. S. Macy, wife of Lieutenant Macy, U.S.N., now spending the winter at the home of her father, U.S. Grant, Jr., was guest of honor at a bridge party given Monday afternoon by Mrs. Griffing Bancroft. About forty were in attendance, and ten tables were arranged. Mrs. John L. Sehon won a prize. The guests included Mrs. Arthur Balentine, Mrs. John McClellan, Mrs. George Kenyon, Mrs. Eckhardt, Mrs. Mason Jackson, all of the Army and Navy circle, and Mrs. Chaffee Grant. Miss Myra Rife entertained yesterday at bridge in honor of Miss Wrenshall, sister of Mrs. Chaffee Grant, whose engagement was recently announced by Mrs. U. S. Macy. Among those who assisted were Misses Blanche and Marion Vogdes. About thirty-five guests were in attendance.

Miss James M. Holmes entertained at the U. S. Grant Hotel with a bridge party in honor of Mrs. J. Burton Stubbs, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Artemus Lamb, of Clinton, Iowa. Seventy-five guests were present, including the Mesdames W. R. Maize, Mason Jackson, Chaffee Grant, U. S. Macy, John McClellan and Mrs. John L. Sehon. Thursday afternoon one of the largest bridge parties of the season was given by Mrs. F. C. Hickman and daughter, Miss Frances Bridges, at the Country Clubhouse. The guests included Mesdames W. R. Maize, John L. Sehon, Ballinger, Charles Vogdes, Chaffee Grant, Arthur T. Balentine, and George Kenyon and the Misses Blanche and Marion Vogdes and Wrenshall. Mrs. Henry N. Manney, wife of Rear Admiral Manney, retired, is chairman of the committee on philanthropy in the newly organized Point Loma Assembly. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Burgin, U.S.A., were recent guests at Lakeside Inn.

Lieut. Clarence C. Vanderbeck, recently attached to the naval recruiting station at Kansas City, Mo., has arrived, with Mrs. Vanderbeck, and taken up his residence in this city. He has assumed command of the Iris, succeeding Lieut. Hayne Ellis, transferred to Kansas City. The Torpedo Fleet is on a cruise to the North for two weeks, which will include a stay at Mare Island Navy Yard. Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum was in command.

Miss Myrtle Anna Kelley and Grover W. Berry, gunner's mate on the Truxtun, and Miss Alma C. Bowerman and William Malcolm Martin, a non-commissioned officer on the Hull, were among the couples recently married by Rev. W. E. Crabtree, of the Central Christian Church.

Mrs. U. S. Macy was hostess at a charming bridge party recently at which was announced the engagement of Miss Amelia Louise Wrenshall and Harry Russell Myers, of Washington, Pa. Miss Wrenshall is a sister of Mrs. Chaffee Grant and is passing the winter here with the latter. The wedding is to take place at the home of Mrs. Grant.

#### Fort Rosencrans, Cal., Dec. 14, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Lohr entertained with a dinner Friday, Dec. 1. Later the party went to the gymnasium and took part in the bowling, after which Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter entertained all the officers and ladies of the post with a Dutch supper. After the usual Friday evening bowling last week Capt. and Mrs. Lecocq were at home to the officers and their wives. Capt. C. W. Waller, O.D., spent Tuesday and Wednesday at the fort inspecting. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Waller were lunch guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr. Master John McClellan, son of Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, was host at a birthday party given to ten of his playmates on Tuesday, Dec. 5. Four polo teams of Cavalry, one each from Forts Riley, Sam Houston, Russell and the Presidio, have been ordered to enter the polo tournament to begin at Colorado the middle of January.

Captain Bracken and Lieutenant Conolly, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, have been at the post the past week on court-martial duty.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 18, 1911.

The engagement of Miss Edna May Gunther, of South Broadway, St. Louis, to Lieut. Olney Place, 13th Cav., has been announced. Miss Gunther has tendered her resignation as teacher in one of the public schools of St. Louis. Lieutenant Place has been stationed at Jefferson Barracks since July. The wedding will be a quiet home affair of January. Capt. and Mrs. Peek entertained Mr. and Mrs. Michell and Mr. and Mrs. Rozier, of St. Louis, at tea on Sunday. Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, recently relieved at this post, departed on Monday to spend Christmas in Philadelphia before joining his regiment.

On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson entertained at dinner for Lieutenants Mitchell and Blakely. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Peek, and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes. Lieut. and Mrs. Strong were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor on Tuesday. Mrs. C. H. Errington, accompanied by her little nephew, Blake Roberts, departed for Chicago on Tuesday morning. Master Roberts has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Errington during the past month. Mrs. Straub was hostess at a pretty luncheon on Wednesday complimentary to Mrs. Brechemin and her aunt, Mrs. Beattie. The luncheon was followed by a small bridge. Among the officers and ladies who attended the skating party in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening were Col. and Mrs. Straub, Captains Errington, Bryan and Pillsbury, Mrs. Place, Miss Place, Miss Edna Gunther, Lieutenants Place and Mitchell, and Dorothy and Theodore Straub.

Col. and Mrs. Wood entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Straub, Major and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, and Miss Janet Wood. The Friday Card Club met at Mrs. Peek's. In attendance were Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Wood and Mrs. Cole. Prizes were won by Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Cole.

An informal hop was given at the Bachelors' Club on Friday evening. Among the officers and ladies who attended were Colonel Wood, Miss Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Captains Wilson, Errington and Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, and Lieutenants Mitchell and Starke. Lieutenant Loneragan, 18th Inf., who is visiting relatives in St. Louis, was the guest of Lieutenant Starke on Thursday. Miss Florence Morrison, of St. Louis, and Captain Pillsbury were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor on Friday at dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Cole entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Strong at dinner on Friday. Lieut. John A. McAlister, Jr., D.S., arrived on Friday to relieve Dr. H. G. Voorhies, who goes to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell departed on Saturday for his new station at San Francisco. His grandmother, Mrs. Stidworthy, and his two sisters, Helen and Florence Mitchell, are at present visiting relatives in Coffeyville, Kas., where they are to spend Christmas. They will probably join Lieutenant

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Mitchell in California later. Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes has been detailed to succeed Lieutenant Mitchell as assistant adjutant, prison officer, signal officer, ordnance officer, and commanding casuals.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 19, 1911.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. K. Davis are guests of Major and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr. Mrs. Strong returned on Friday from a few days' visit in Washington. Mrs. Baird, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hicks, returned to her home in Washington on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Walke, who have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Totten, left on Monday for Norfolk, to visit Mrs. Walke's mother.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Geere gave a progressive bridge party for Mesdames Murray, Barnes, Avery, Winslow, Maybach, Hanna, Totten, Hicks, Corbin, Masteller, Turtle, Gray, Brinton; Misses Walke, Jackson and Masteller. Mrs. Sweeney and Mrs. Baird came in for refreshments. Mrs. McBride poured tea, and Mrs. Hanna served an ice. A vase was awarded Mrs. Brinton, and a large bunch of violets to Mrs. Gray.

A most unusual and highly exciting Monte Carlo party was given by Capt. and Mrs. Abbott, Thursday evening. Vingt-et-un, craps and faro were played. Prizes went to Miss Masteller and Lieutenant Stanton. Later in the evening a delicious supper was served, and dancing indulged in. The guests enjoying this novel party were Misses Pullman, Jackson, Secor, Walke, Bessie Kimberly, Allen, Natalie, Leonie and Lola Berry, Masteller, Hughes and Lieutenants Colley, Campbell, Barclay, Smith, Brerton, McNeil, Gray, Stanton, Crawford, Holland, Botten, Boyd, Hardig, Clark, Dargue, Gildart, Franke, Nichols, Heinrich and Dr. Peed. On Friday Mrs. Meritt gave a bridge tea in the Chamberlain palm garden, in honor of Miss Ethel Allen. Other guests were Misses Walke, Margaret Kimberly, Abbott, Jackson, Natalie and Leonie Berry, Masteller, Pullman, Hughes and Mrs. Guy Mix. Prizes went to Miss Walke, Miss Kimberly and Miss Abbott. Those coming in for tea were Lieutenants Mix, McNeil, Stanton, Crawford, Nichols, Townes, Boyd, Campbell, Smith, Holland, Barclay, Schimelfeng, Bagg and Misses Beard, Stanton and Combs, of Baltimore. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly has returned from a visit to Col. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis, in New York. Capt. James F. Howell spent a few days in Washington last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Mix returned on Friday from a trip to Baltimore. Capt. and Mrs. Crawford entertained with a dinner on Saturday for Miss Walke, Miss Allen, Miss Abbott, Captain Abbott, Lieutenants Duncan and Smith. Misses Beard, Combs and Stanton were weekend guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Mix. Capt. Curtis G. Rorebeck, of Fort Wright, spent Friday here. Mr. Jack Kimberly is home from school for the holidays. Mrs. Samuel Allen, Misses Ethel and Mary Allen, who have been at the Chamberlain for two weeks, left to-night for Washington, where Colonel Allen will join them.

Capt. John Newton, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Newton are at the Sherwood Inn. Mrs. Marsh, daughter of Admiral Rolley Grant, is at the Chamberlain. Mrs. Roberts, wife of Naval Constructor Roberts, gave a beautiful luncheon on Friday at her home, in Hampton. Among the guests were Mrs. R. H. Williams and Mrs. J. A. Mack, of this post.

Friday, Lieut. and Mrs. Morse entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle and Lieutenant Snow. Lieut. and Mrs. Gibson were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Williams on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. William Hase have moved inside the fort in the house recently vacated by Captain Gulick. Mrs. J. T. Hopkins is visiting her sister in Brooklyn. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Hero, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Bradley, Dr. Peed.

Capt. Francis Cooke entertained at dinner at the Chamberlain Saturday for Admiral and Mrs. Dillingham, Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Cole. Another dinner on Saturday was given by Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Miss Jackson, Captain Peed, Mr. and Mrs. Adams. Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Hero, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Perry. Friday Capt. and Mrs. McCruid had a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Capt. and Mrs. Rhoades. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin had a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney, Miss Newhouse and Miss Allen, of Baltimore. Friday, Capt. and Mrs. Steger gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Herring, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton.

Tuesday, Capt. and Mrs. Totten had a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray. Quite a number of the post people went to Norfolk Tuesday evening to attend a large hop given at the Norfolk Navy yard. Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell entertained at bridge on Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Steger had a supper at the club Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Miss Jack, Mr. Heffelfinger and Mr. Massie. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Geere had a bridge party for Mesdames Brinton, Gearhart, Hanna, Col. and Mrs. Herring, Paterson, Gillette, Carpenter, William Monroe, Sunderland, Arthur, John Munroe, Clark, Behr, and Miss Secor. Prizes were won by Mrs. Brinton, Mrs. Gearhart, Mrs. William Monroe and Mrs. Sunderland.

On Monday evening Mrs. Sunderland entertained at bridge, and her guests were Mesdames Collins, Carpenter, Maybach, Herring, Hanna, Clark, Turtle, Arthur, Geere, Avery, Hicks, Brinton, William Monroe, John Munroe and Misses Secor and Pullman. Prizes went to Mrs. Brinton, Mrs. Geere, Mrs. William Monroe and Mrs. Arthur.

Monday Lieut. Allen Kimberly entertained at dinner on board the General Samuel M. Mills, for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller. Among

the guests at a breakfast, Sunday, on board the U.S.S. North Carolina, were Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine and Mrs. Coe.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 16, 1911.

Col. Francis L. Towne, retired, has returned to his winter home, after spending a delightful summer in the East. A very pretty affair of last week was the Dutch supper given by Mrs. Winters, of the Cavalry post. The place cards, in the shape of Dutch shoes, were hand-painted in Dutch scenes. The favors were small white and blue steins. A basket of white chrysanthemums formed the centerpiece. Those present were Mesdames R. Read, Conrad, Somerville, Thayer, Taylor, Nelson, T. Taylor, Smith and Downey. Bridge was played, prizes going to Mrs. William Taylor and Mrs. Somerville.

Mrs. George Somerville was hostess at bridge, Mrs. Winter and Mrs. Grant getting the prizes. Other guests were Mesdames Robert Read, Ronald, Johnson, Boyd and B. B. Johnson. The hop on Friday night for the younger set at the post was very enjoyable. Many from town were in attendance. Miss Marie Thayer entertained a party of about fourteen after the dance, with a chafing dish supper at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Thayer. Lieut. J. Garashe Ord, 30th Inf., has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Starr at the Menger Hotel. Lieutenant Ord is the son of Col. E. O. C. Ord, retired, and grandson of Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, at one time commander of the Department of Texas.

The Bridge Club was entertained by Mrs. Hanney last Wednesday. Mrs. Hunt entertained at bridge most delightfully Thursday. Mrs. Taylor, of New York, is a guest of her son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor. Miss Rozelle entertained Friday afternoon, complimentary to Miss Yoakum, of New York. Mrs. Eric H. Wilson entertained at cards Saturday. The prizes were won by Mrs. Read, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Wilson. Major and Mrs. Murray have their mother and sister visiting them for the winter.

Mrs. Simonds and family have returned from New York, her father and mother accompanying her. Little Miss Murray celebrated her second birthday with a party for the children of the post. The children's party, Friday night, was well attended. Major Gen. B. Hall, U.S.A., retired, and the Misses Hall are located at the Gunter Hotel for the winter.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 20, 1911.

several weeks. Major and Mrs. C. P. Summerall were dinner several weeks. Major and Mrs. C. P. Summerall were dinner hosts on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Miss Garrard, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman Miles and Captain Newbill. Last Friday after the drill Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett gave a small tea. Miss Garrard was also hostess at a tea that day.

Major F. S. Foltz was host at a luncheon on Saturday for Captain Lindsey, Lieutenants Foster, Downer and Russell. Major J. H. Allen, M.C., who accompanied the 27th Infantry to San Francisco, has returned to the post. Col. J. F. Guilfoyle was a guest at dinner of Col. and Mrs. Garrard on Thursday. Those attending the Carabao banquet at the Willard on Saturday evening from this post were General Wood, Colonel Garrard, Majors Foltz and Allen, Captains Newbill, Whitside, Barnhardt, Dean and Bailey, and Lieutenants Foster and Patten. The playette by Captain Dean was received with much enthusiasm and applause.

Mrs. V. S. Foster entertained at dinner on Saturday for her house guest, Miss Gooch, of Kentucky. Other guests were Miss Garrard, Lieutenants Surley and Bradford and Mr. Thomas. Miss Gooch leaves to-day for her home. Mr. G. M. Russell has his brother as his guest. Lieut. George Patten will spend Christmas in Boston with Mrs. Patten and his small daughter, Mrs. Tate, mother of Lieut. R. F. Tate, left yesterday for St. Louis. Mrs. F. S. Foltz returned yesterday from San Antonio, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph Duncan, who has been seriously ill.

The Christmas tree and entertainment for the post children will be given in the gymnasium on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock.

The second formal hop of the season will be given on Jan. 4. The hop scheduled for Jan. 13 will be given Jan. 12, as there is to be a hop at the navy yard on Jan. 13.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 19, 1911.

Among the dancers at the Norfolk Senior German, Friday evening at Ghent Club, were Mr. and Mrs. John Marbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Tittoni, U.S.M.C., Miss Winifred Rogers, Miss Katherine Quinby, Miss Cooke, Miss Marie Marbury, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Alice Hibbett, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Ensign Monroe Kelly, Lieuts. Robert A. White and Harrington, Midshipman Ueberoth and Strickland, Surgeon Tolfree, Constructor Gillmore, Lieut. W. T. Walker, Jr., Admiral and Mrs. Albert Dillingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thorpe entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Doyle. Covers were laid for twelve. Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle entertained at dinner last week for Pay Insp. and Mrs. Ramsay, Surg. and Mrs. Alfred, Constr. and Mrs. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Bowers, Miss Serena Bland, Miss Alice Hibbett, Lieutenant Walker, U.S.M.C., and Mdsn. Robert Doyle. Captain Greene entertained at dinner on the Kansas for Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, Tuesday. Dainty souvenirs were photographs of the ship and white cap bands were placed at each plate.



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while roses and ferns decorated the table. Covers were laid for Mrs. Taussig, Lieut. and Mrs. John Henley, Misses Carrie and Ena Voight and the wardroom officers.

Mrs. Conrad Ridgely entertained at tea on the Washington, Monday, for Miss Guenlian Morgan, Misses Lucile and Marguerite Woods and Mrs. Hugh Woods. The junior officers of the Kansas entertained at dinner Thursday, for Miss Gertrude Woodward, of Washington; Miss Nichols, Miss Hemingway, Miss Crosby and Ensign and Mrs. Saffley.

Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Watson, of Fairmount, Va.; Miss Wilfred Rogers, of Portsmouth, N.H.; Miss Bessie Kelly, Mr. Hyland Kuhns, Mr. Reid Beard and Mrs. Lewis Saunders. Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, of Seattle, Wash., are spending the holidays with their mother, Mrs. William Sharp, Norfolk. Mrs. William Smith is spending some time at the Wagner House, Norfolk.

Mrs. James C. Hilton, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Harry Williams, Ghent, left Wednesday for New York, to join her husband, Paymaster Hilton. Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Cook will arrive this week to spend the holidays. Ensign Blackburn and Mrs. Blackburn have taken an apartment in the Regia. Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Bowers and family have left for Annapolis, to be the guests of relatives. Mdsn. Robert M. Doyle, Jr., was the guest of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, in the yard, last week. Naval Contr. A. B. Court left last week to join Mrs. Court in Texas.

Ensign and Mrs. De Mott have returned from their wedding trip and are guests of Gen. and Mrs. Knox at the Soldiers' Home, Hampton. Mrs. Holt Page has been called to Washington by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Louis Maxwell, with diphtheria. Ensign Henry B. Le Bourgeois and Paymaster Corcoran delighted a large audience at St. Luke's parish house, Monday evening, by singing and playing on the guitar, Hawaiian love songs. Lieut. and Mrs. Hyatt left Friday to spend Christmas with relatives in Southwest Virginia.

#### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1911.

Fort Totten all at once became famous last week when it was announced to the surrounding country that the mortars were to be fired. Protests from people who feared for their lives poured in from all sides, and the clamor against firing the mortars for testing purposes in time of peace at least equalled the clamor that would be raised to have them fired in time of war. However, the firing proceeded according to schedule, and the scene at headquarters, before the firing, judging from the number of reporters, rivalled anything seen in this country since the outbreak of the Spanish War or the Texas maneuvers. In spite of all fears no damage to property has been reported, and the people of Great Neck, Bayside and Flushing can sleep peacefully to-night.

Lieut. Loren S. Call has returned to the post after a pleasant leave spent with friends in Canada. Miss Eliza Vickery, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie the past three months, has returned to her home in Marblehead, Mass. Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham gave a charming little dinner Thursday for Chaplain and Mrs. Ernest P. Newson and Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie.

A number of people had guests for the hop Saturday evening, and as nearly everyone on the post attended it was a much larger affair than the hops have been lately. Among those present were Colonel Cronkhite, Major and Mrs. Perkins, Major Kessler, Major Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest R. Tilton, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Weed, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter and Biscoe, Lieutenants Call, Dodd, Tilghman, Holmer, Wildrick, Spiller and Smith, Mr. Asbury, Mr. and Mrs. Sharsten, the Misses Evelyn and Florence Willis, Miss Sharpsten, Miss Wickham, Miss Johnston and Miss Cornelia Parmelee.

The Misses Willis, of Columbia, Mo., were guests of Major Rutherford for Saturday night and Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Weed entertained Capt. and Mrs. Brigham and Lieut. and Mrs. Dusenbury at a most attractive dinner before the hop Saturday. Another dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Steele for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Sharpsten and Miss Sharpsten, Mr. Asbury and Lieutenant Dodd.

Miss Nan Johnston, of Plainfield, N.J., has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Perkins, returning to her home on Monday.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 18, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh entertained at bridge on Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger, Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Mrs. John Eard, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. David H. Riddle, Mrs. Frederick G. Turner and Mr. Wallace Casteel. Captain Grissinger won first prize, and Mrs. W. V. Carter consolation.

The Weekly Bridge Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. W. V. Carter. Prizes were given to Mrs. David H. Biddle and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger. Lieut. Frederick G. Turner arrived on the post Wednesday from Fort Huachuca, Ariz. He will be here for a few days before joining his regiment at Fort Riley, Kas. Mrs. George P. White and Miss Nelson left on Wednesday for Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. John Heard entertained at luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. Freeland, Mrs. Charles W. Freeland, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Frederic G. Turner, Mrs. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, Mrs. Frank T. McNarney and Miss Amy Heard. Dr. Uri arrived from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on Friday. Miss Marguerite Heard, who is attending St. Katharine's School at Davenport, Iowa, arrived home Friday to spend the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. John W. Heard. Miss Marion O'Connor is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Grissinger for over the holidays. Miss Adelaide Woodcock was the guest of Miss Marguerite Heard during the week.

#### FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1911.

On Friday, Dec. 8, Mrs. L. Worthington Moseley was hostess at a delightful luncheon, complimentary to Mrs. Andrus. The table was most attractively decorated, red carrying out the color scheme. The guests were Mesdames Andrus, Roberts, Hawkins, Wadhams, Tignor, Lichmann, Bernard, Chaffin, Bowman, Hawkins, sr., and Miss Glading.

Mrs. Hawkins, sr., arrived on Tuesday and will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins until after the holidays. Lieut. B. P. Glassburn is here for ten days' instruction,

after which he is to be on recruiting duty in New York city. The Ladies' Bridge and Reading Club has been suspended until after Christmas. A Christmas tree for all the post children has been decided upon and several committees are busy preparing for it.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin were dinner guests on Wednesday of Lieut. and Mrs. Harris. Mrs. Brehler is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. P. D. Bunker.

#### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 17, 1911.

Battery C has finished target practice with the 4.7 guns, and made a very good showing. Lieut. Francis Honeycutt spent a few days last week on a trip to Fort Reno. Major Guignard on Monday evening gave a promotion party and dance at School Hall. All officers and ladies of the 5th Field Artillery and School of Fire were invited. Music was furnished by an orchestra from Lawton, delicious refreshments were served, and the evening was declared a great success and Major Guignard was the recipient of the sincere congratulations of his many friends.

Capt. and Mrs. George Apple were hosts at a delightful dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Roger Parrott and Col. Granger Adams. Capt. Harrie F. Reed and Veta. Wilfred Stokes spent a few days at Fort Reno. Capt. Ernest D. Scott, on receiving his order of transfer with Capt. Beverly F. Brown, left here with his family on Wednesday for Fort Riley.

The ladies of the post met at Mrs. Apple's on Friday to form a Regimental Bridge Club. Mrs. Ernest Hinds was elected president, and the first meeting was held on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. John A. Crane. The prize was won by Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr. Lieut. John A. Crane left on Tuesday for Ardmore, where he went to purchase commissary supplies.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce of Lawton were hosts at a most delightful banquet on Wednesday evening, given as a farewell to the officers of the School of Fire and a welcome to the recently arrived officers of the 5th Field Artillery. The dining room of the Midland Hotel was artistically decorated. Speeches were made by a number of the officers and members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Capt. and Mrs. William Wood entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, Major and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr and Capt. Roger O. Mason. A very attractive farewell reception was given by Capt. and Mrs. Dan T. Moore, on Friday afternoon, to the officers and ladies of the School of Fire. Delicious refreshments were served and pretty selections were played by the 5th Artillery band.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

##### BORN.

BRUCE.—Born at Murray Hill, Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 19, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Bryson Bruce, U.S.N., a daughter, Louise Frances.

CRABTREE.—Born at Culebra, Canal Zone, Dec. 8, 1911, to Inez May Crabtree, wife of Major George H. Crabtree, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Marcella.

FIFE.—Born Dec. 11, 1911, at Fort Slocum, N.Y., a son, Robert H. Fife, to the wife of Dr. James D. Fife, U.S.A.

FLETCHER.—Born at Manila, P.I., Dec. 19, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Harvey H. Fletcher, 12th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

HARRIS.—Born at Monticello, Ark., on Dec. 8, 1911, a daughter, Everett Harris, to the wife of Joseph S. Harris. Mr. Harris is a graduate of the U.S.N.A., class of 1909, and resigned on Dec. 1, 1910.

HOLDERNES.—Born Dec. 17, 1911, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 6th U.S. Cav.

HUNT.—Born at Charlotte, N.C., Dec. 18, 1911, to the wife of Major Henry Jackson Hunt, 11th U.S. Inf., a son, Lewis Cass Hunt.

KELTON.—Capt. and Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton announce the birth of their son, John Cunningham Russell Kelton, Boston, Dec. 14.

RENO.—Born on Dec. 6, 1911, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Mrs. Wm. W. Reno, wife of Major William W. Reno, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

WALLACE.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Levin J. Wallace, U.S.N., Dec. 14, 1911, a daughter, Elizabeth Nunnally Wallace.

WINTERBURN.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 8, 1911, a son, George W. Winterburn, jr., to the wife of Capt. George W. Winterburn, 9th U.S. Cav.

##### MARRIED.

ASHFORD.—BEALE.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1911, Capt. Mahlon Ashford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Eliza Beale.

BATES.—DALLY.—At St. Matthews, S.C., Dec. 21, 1911, Dr. W. T. C. Bates and Miss Lillian R. Dally, daughter of Engineer-in-Chief John R. Dally, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, retired.

MINNIGERODE.—O'BRIEN.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1911, Lieut. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ethel O'Brien.

THOMAS.—TIMANUS.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 19, 1911, Ensign Raymond G. Thomas, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Lowry Timanus.

WELLS.—OLIVER.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 7, 1911, Lieut. Clarke H. Wells, U.S.M.C., and Miss Julia T. Oliver.

##### DIED.

BIGELOW.—Died in New York city, Dec. 19, 1911, John Bigelow, father of Major John Bigelow, jr., U.S.A., retired. Funeral from St. George's church, Stuyvesant Square and Sixteenth street, Friday morning, Dec. 22, at 9:30 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—Died at Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 20, 1911, Capt. William H. Chapman, 20th U.S. Inf.

JACK.—Died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, 1911, First Lieutenants of Engineers, Eugenius A. Jack, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired.

KILBY.—Died at Oceanside, Cal., Dec. 13, 1911, Mrs. Sarah Kilby, wife of James H. Kilby, first sergeant, U.S.A., retired, and daughter of William Mulligan, first sergeant, U.S.A., retired. Sergeant Kilby served in Troops L, E and K, 2d U.S. Cav., from Aug. 8, 1883, to March 23, 1905; Troop E, 15th Cav., from April 7, 1905, till date of retirement, Jan. 16, 1910, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

KNIGHT.—Died at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 19, 1911, Mr. Charles S. Knight, father of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N.

LEWIS.—Died in New York city, Dec. 19, 1911, Mrs. Mitchell Lewis, sister of Lieut. Victor I. Morrison, U.S.M.C.

M'CREEATH.—Died suddenly, Dec. 14, 1911, Peggy M'Creeath, aged 9 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lesley M'Creeath, and granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. H. K. Bailey, U.S.A.

MOSHER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1911, Major Theodore Mosher, U.S.A., retired.

PASCOE.—Died at Peteticodine, New Brunswick, Canada, Oct. 1, 1911, Rev. Joseph Pascoe, father of Lieut. J. B. Pascoe, Med. Reserve Corps.

SHANNON.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1911, Capt. Michael Shannon, U.S.A., grandfather of Cadet Donald A. Davison, U.S.M.A.

STERNE.—Died suddenly, Dec. 7, 1911, at Asheville, N.C., Asst. Surg. Charles Fague Sterne, U.S.N., husband of Irene Orndorff Sterne and son of Alice C. and the late William H. Sterne, aged 31 years.

STRAYER.—Died at Fort McPherson, Ga., Dec. 14, 1911, Nicholas, youngest son of Lieut. and Mrs. Thorne Strayer, 17th U.S. Inf., aged 10 months.

THOMPSON.—Died on Dec. 8, 1911, at his home in Hyattsville, Md., William Mills Thompson, brother of the wife of the late Col. J. V. D. Middleton, U.S.A.

TUCKER.—Died in Philadelphia, Pa., former Capt. Logan Tucker, of the U.S.M.C., who resigned in March, 1911.

McMILLAN.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 21, 1911, Lieut. Frank D. McMILLAN, U.S.N.

WILSON.—Died at sea Dec. 1, 1911, Arthur W. Wilson, U.S.N., of the engine room force of the torpedo boat destroyer Worden.

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## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York city, reviewed the 22d N.Y. in its armory on the night of Dec. 20, under command of Colonel Hotchkinn, before a very large audience, and made a most excellent showing, and the Mayor was very much impressed. The men of the regiment preserved splendid steadiness, and the marching movements were all executed smoothly and promptly. In the formation for the review, however, the colors took post behind the second company of the 2d Battalion, instead of on the line, and were ordered in proper position by Adjutant Daly. The review was in line of masses, and during the passage of the Mayor around the regiment the band finely rendered "The Lost Chord."

At the conclusion of the review Col. H. Capt. W. S. Conrow was ordered to the front and formally presented with the Balch Trophy for winning the rapid-fire match for teams of five. Mayor Gaynor made the presentation speech. Regimental parade followed, after which there was dancing, and the special guests were entertained in the officers' room. The Mayor congratulated Colonel Hotchkinn and his officers on the showing made by the regiment, and commented upon the good looks of the officers.

Among the special guests were ex-Adj. Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, Col. J. H. Foote, 14th N.Y., Col. J. F. Supplee, 4th Md., Capt. William C. Tremaine, U.S.A., retired, Capt. H. T. Ashore, 12th N.Y., Major Frank Keck and Major Thomas F. Lynch, N.Y.

## THEORETICAL MOBILIZATION, N.G.N.Y.

The paper work in connection with the recent theoretical mobilization of the N.G.N.Y. is considered on the whole very satisfactory. The problem, however, could much better have been given to officers to solve at a less busy time of the year, and it was a most serious tax on the time of many. There are numerous unofficial complaints about overworking officers beyond their limitations, and the situation is one worth serious consideration. Extra work not immediate should be given a less busy time of the year.

The work accomplished was complete for the mobilization of the entire Guard. Officers at division headquarters, and the headquarters of brigades, were equally busy with those of other organizations. From General Roe's headquarters, Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, A.G., issued an order of sixteen pages giving data prepared by Lieut. Col. John N. Stearns, jr., chief Q.M., showing the time of movement from their home stations to Fort Jefferson, L.I., of every organization in the Guard. The order gave the railroad the troops would leave by, the starting time and arrival of trains, where transfers would be made, and the number and kind of cars needed by each organization.

Lieut. Gilford Hurry, chief commissary, arranged for the purchase and delivery of the needed rations, and made hypothetical contracts for the same. All the way down officers had their hands full in issuing orders, making requisitions, etc.

For a single organization, perhaps the largest amount of work fell to the lot of the 22d Regiment, Col. W. B. Hotchkinn. This organization had to prepare a camp to accommodate 12,000 men and 2,500 animals. This included building two spurs from the railroad to the camp, sinking wells, the erection of a steel water tank with a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and a gasoline engine which could pump 250 gallons a minute. The amount of water actually needed was 400,000 gallons and men was 85,000 gallons, so the tank held a good surplus. From the tank lines of pipes were provided for to each street, with a faucet. Blue prints of the layout of the camp were made by Capt. E. S. Conrow, and one map was given to each organization in the Guard.

The work of providing for the waterworks was left to Major A. H. Dyett, and he made hypothetical contracts with several firms for the supplies. These firms were most courteous and spent a lot of time giving actual figures, although they knew no real business was meant. The Chicago Bridge and Iron Works made the contract to furnish the steel tank. The John Simmons Company contracted for the piping. The Deane Pump Company, one of the subsidiary companies of the International Pump Company, contracted for the pump, and the Otto Engine Company for the gasoline engine.

There is considerable speculation as to whether Governor Dix, of New York, will make an appointment, or allow an election to fill the vacancy of brigadier general, 1st Brigade, which will be caused by the retirement of Gen. George Moore Smith, on Dec. 31, 1911. Many of the more progressive officers believe an appointment would be the better plan, and that the place should be offered to the senior colonel of the brigade, and in case he declines the office, the second senior should be offered the position, and so on. This, it seems to us, would be the wise course to pursue, and would save possible contention. The senior colonel is Daniel Appleton, of the 7th, and the second senior, George R. Dyer, of the 12th. The records of both these officers speak for themselves. Should all the colonels in the 1st brigade decline the brigadier generalship, and it is unlikely that they will, the Governor can go outside the brigade. There are several other colonels in Manhattan in the Engineer and Coast Artillery eligible. The election system is a relic of the old "military" days, and the sooner it is eliminated, the better.

It can be said on the best of authority that Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, will not ask to be retired before May next, when he is due for retirement according to the compulsory retirement law. There is nothing in the various rumors to the effect that the General would resign or retire next month.

Capt. S. K. Thomas, Co. E, 7th N.Y., recently elected, vice De Mille, resigned, has passed the examining board.

First Lieut. Theodore W. Baldwin, of the 9th N.Y., has been nominated for captain of the 21st Company. Capt. H. E. Evans, O.O., has completed over fifteen years of service, and will receive the state decoration for this service.

Capt. H. H. Rogers, adjutant, 2d Battalion of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., will entertain the officers and mess at a smoker in the armory on the night of Dec. 27. Lieutenants Mills and Ferguson, recently appointed, have passed the examining board. Supplies from the U.S. Government and the state are being received for the newly organized batteries.

Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, issued an order directing the organization of the three squadrons of Cavalry of the State, A, C and the 3d squadron, into the 1st regiment of Cavalry, with headquarters to be established in the armory of Squadron A, of New York city. Major Oliver B. Bridgman, of Squadron A, has been designated for appointment as colonel, and Major Harry S. Richmond, of the 3d Squadron, Albany, as lieutenant colonel. We foreshadowed this organization some time since, and it is a good move.

Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf., U.S.A., has completed a tour of the companies of the Wisconsin National Guard, for the purpose of conference and tactical instruction. Adjutant General Boardman has issued orders providing for a war recruiting system for the Wisconsin National Guard. The highest figure of merit in small-arms practice for the year 1911 has been made by the 3d Infantry, viz., 107.89. Out of a membership of 878 the command qualified 140 experts,



fifty-nine sharpshooters and 473 marksmen. Out of 2,981 officers and men the state has 478 expert riflemen, 160 sharpshooters and 1,411 marksmen. The Graham Trophy, for the highest proficiency in firing, is awarded to Co. I, 1st Inf., figure of merit 96.62. The tie with Co. E, 2d Inf., was broken by considering the smallest number of men qualified under marksmen and the largest number of men qualified as marksmen or better.

The 12th N.Y., Col. George R. Dyer, will be reviewed by Major General Roe on Thursday night, Jan. 4. Second Lieut. George C. Roosevelt, recently promoted first lieutenant, has passed the examining board.

Captain Nolan and Lieutenant Luby, 69th N.Y., recently elected, have been commissioned.

Adjutant General Pearson, of Massachusetts, realizing the value of the memorandum showing some of the most important differences between the Infantry Drill Regulations of 1911 and those of 1904, recently issued in General Orders by Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has reproduced the memorandum in General Orders, which he has issued to the Militia of his state. This memorandum was prepared under the supervision of Major Charles S. Farnsworth, U.S.A., on duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania as inspector-instructor, and shows commendable enterprise and care in its preparation. It is the most valuable memorandum issued on the changes in the new drill. General Pearson gives proper credit to the compiler.

The report of Capt. W. L. Wigmore, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., detailed at Mt. Gretna to inspect Co. B, Engr. Corps, Pa. N.G., during the last encampment, comments favorably on the company, special emphasis being made on the amount of engineer work done, the showing being better than the two previous years. The general condition and messing of the engineers while in camp is declared excellent.

Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y., has presented a solid silver cup to the 1st company of the Signal Corps, through Capt. William L. Hallahan. In a letter to the captain, General Smith states that he presents the cup to the company, as an expression of his appreciation of the many kindnesses and courtesies he has received from the company, in escort duty, etc., and suggests that the cup be competed for annually by the sections or telegraph detachments, under such rules as the captain and his officers may best. The general gives his best wishes for the continued success of the corps.

#### SQUADRON A, OF NEW YORK, MAJOR O. B. BRIDGMAN.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who was formerly a lieutenant in Squadron A, of the New York National Guard, reviewed his old command in its armory in New York city on the night of Dec. 16 before an audience that filled every inch of room available to spectators.

Mr. Stimson enjoyed the different events immensely, but realized that the squadron and troops could not show to the best of advantage in the small riding ring. This very limited space in the drill ring explained the necessity for forming the squadron for ceremonies with but one-third the strength of each troop. The squadron consists of four troops of sixty-five men each, besides the staff, non-commissioned staff and Hospital Corps, making a total of 279.

The program of the evening, in which the members of the squadron fully demonstrated their skill in horsemanship, was as follows: Evening parade, under Captain Wright; squadron review by Hon. Henry L. Stimson, under command of Major Bridgman, and squadron drill, under Major Bridgman.

Next followed drills by details from the several troops, as follows: Troop 2, troop drill, Capt. F. R. Outerbridge; machine-gun detail from Troop 3, Sgt. H. Sneldon; Troop 1, Capt. A. F. Townsend, rough riding; Troop 4, 2d Lieut. P. T. Stillman, making and breaking camp; Troop 3, Capt. W. K. Wright, attack and defense, and caring for wounded.

Among the special guests were Mrs. Stimson, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Roe, Adj. Gen. William Verbeck, Colonel Morrison, of the British army, Capt. L. C. Andrews, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. T. B. Mott, U.S.A., Colonel Hotchkiss, 22d N.Y., Lieut. Col. Gifford Hurry, Major W. S. Terriberry, N.G.N.Y. The squadron has qualified 265 marksmen, 50 of whom are sharpshooters, and twenty-two are experts. Troop 2 made the highest figure of merit on general practice day, the figures being 61.91. The veteran bronze plaque for the largest number of distinguished experts was awarded to the 3d Troop, and the medal offered by the National Rifle Association was won by Sgt. S. H. Gillespie, Troop 1.

In the Gould cup competition for excellence in rifle practice the highest score was made by Pvt. N. B. Fox, Troop 1, and the highest average by Sgt. William Macnaughtan, Troop 1. During the year past the following members have been added to the roll of honor, receiving the squadron long service decoration: Ten years: Arthur F. Townsend, Alfred Roelker, Jr., Stanton Whitney, Walter H. Powers, Isham Henderson, Alfred C. Charles, S. Edson Gage.

#### 69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

An unusually interesting event was the review of the 69th Regiment, N.Y., and the regimental parade in the armory on the night of Dec. 16, given in honor of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, and a part of the evening's program was as unique as it was impressive. It was a great night for General Smith and the 69th Regiment.

The battalion formations, under the direction of Battalion Adjts. P. J. Mulcahy, F. A. Donnelly and C. A. Hickey, and the regimental formation, under the direction of Capt. John J. Phelan, the regimental adjutant, were executed with perfect smoothness, and when the command was reported to Col. Louis D. Conley, the regimental commander, it was as handsome a looking body of men as one would wish to see. The battalion commanders were Majors Michael Lynch, John E. Duffy and Philip B. Revilly.

Both in review and parade the regiment made an excellent showing, in fact it was the best armory exhibition the regiment has ever given. The new Drill Regulations were strictly followed, and there was not a break of any kind in the movements of either ceremony, and smoothness and steadiness and prompt execution of commands marked the display. There was only one thing to criticize, and that was a man in the front rank of the first company of the 2d Battalion, who was without white gloves, a fact not creditable to the company commander.

After the regiment had reformed in line at the conclusion of regimental parade, the colors were dismissed with ceremony, and then came the surprise of the evening. The command was given to "ground arms," and then General Smith was requested to step to the front, where Colonel Conley in some well chosen remarks spoke of the General's long and honorable service in the Guard, part of which was spent in command of the 69th Regiment. Colonel Conley referred to the General's shortly going on the retired list, and said that the officers and men of the regiment desired to express their regard and esteem for him by presenting him with a silver loving cup. The cup, a handsome piece of silver standing some twenty-four inches high, with three handles, was then brought to view. The band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the armory rang with the cheers from the audience, and the regiment, the latter being at ease and without arms.

General Smith was so taken back with the 69th Regiment ambuscade he had walked into, that he honestly said he could not find words to express himself. He however thanked the regiment from the bottom of his heart, he said, for their kindly tribute to him, which he would cherish to his last day. General Smith and staff and the officers of the regiment then retired to the Colonel's room where Dr. McGuire and Ford held a consultation, and prescribed a suitable beverage for the cup, used for medicinal purposes, and which was passed around to all hands. General Smith sampled the contents of the cup first, and said it was all right. Lieut. Col. James J. Smith, who was in command of the 69th for a period during the Civil War, and came all the way from Cleveland, Ohio, took the next drink, and said it was fine. Colonel Nugent, another Civil War veteran of the regiment, took the third drink, and Colonel Austin, of the 8th N.Y., the fourth. The entire company found the cup and its contents very attractive.

The officers accompanying General Smith during the review were Majors Abeel, Little, Washburn, Hegeman, Thomas, Jarvis, Clark, Erlandsen, and Lieutenant Slade, of his staff, and Colonel Austin, of the 8th N.Y. Other special guests present were Major Thomas F. Lynch, past commander-in-chief, Spanish War Veterans, Captains Porter and Ashmore, 12th N.Y., and Lieut. F. C. Schussler. The loving cup bears

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#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The answers this week will be found on page 500.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9, 1911.

Robert Frick was home from school during the Thanksgiving holidays. Captain McBride is out again after operative treatment at the General Hospital. Mrs. Bottoms has returned from a visit to her daughter in Sacramento. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis Hardaway, who were married in St. Louis Nov. 25, have arrived at the post. Dr. and Mrs. Nockolds have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Payne. Capt. and Mrs. Clarke are occupying the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Pulis. Dr. and Mrs. Hughes spent several days with Captain Bottoms, prior to sailing on the Logan Dec. 5. Mrs. Myron Crissy was the guest of Mrs. W. F. Brooks at Fort McDowell Nov. 25.

Miss Carlin, of Mare Island, has been visiting Mrs. Reams. Col. and Mrs. Frick attended the hop at Fort McDowell, Nov. 25. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ashburn are visiting Major and Mrs. Thomas Ashburn. Mrs. Thomas Ashburn is convalescing after an operation at the General Hospital. Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Steele left Dec. 7 for their new station in Chicago, where Captain Steele is detailed in the Judge Advocate General's Department. Lieut. Robert E. M. Gooldrick has gone to Fort Warren, Mass., for station.

Miss Virginia Harrison entertained the young people of the post at a military hearts party Saturday evening, Nov. 25. Miss Elizabeth Waterman won a very pretty jabot and Lieutenant Harris a silver bottle opener. Others present were Misses Muir, Wuest, Waller, Woolsey, Largin, Armstrong, Elliott and Carlin, Major Roudies, Captains Farnall, Goodrich and Worthington, Lieutenants Feist, Wuest, Wyche, Anderson, Bates and Wilson.

Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Tasker, Dr. and Mrs. Stayre, and Miss Holland were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Frick at supper Sunday, Nov. 26. On Monday, Nov. 27, a pretty luncheon was given at the Country Club by Mrs. Rees, wife of Colonel Rees, C.E., in honor of Mrs. Chamberlaine, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Nichols. Others present were Mesdames McClure, Marsh, Grimes, Potter, Murphy, Robert I. Rees and Johnson. At bridge, after luncheon, silk hose were won by Mrs. Chamberlaine and Mrs. Potter.

Capt. and Mrs. Carleton entertained the Monday Evening Bridge Club, Nov. 27, the prizes being won by Mrs. Hampton and Lieutenant Potter. Tuesday, Nov. 28, Mrs. Meyers, of Fort Baker, was hostess of the Five Hundred Club. Mrs. Crissy won a brass vase and Mrs. Carleton a Japanese basket. The next meeting of the club will be with Mrs. Connolly Dec. 12. Wednesday, Nov. 29, a delightful dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler for Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Seeley and Lieutenant Pepin, the party later attending the hop. Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader gave a lovely bridge party, Wednesday afternoon, when her guests were Mesdames Wiser, Waterman, Shaw, Sherrard, Cranston, Metcalf, Powell, Chappell, Alleyne von Schrader, Hampton, Potter, Tasker, Connolly and Misses Hammond and Friar. A

cut glass dish was won by Mrs. Potter and a Japanese gong by Mrs. Metcalf.

Capt. and Mrs. Carleton gave an enjoyable bridge party Friday evening for Col. and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Welsh, Capt. and Mrs. Chappell, Mrs. Johnson and Colonel Sage. Mrs. Welsh won a crystal fairy lamp and Captain Welsh a brass plaque. Capt. and Mrs. Grimes entertained Lieutenants Harris, Wyche, Ward and Blythe at a bountiful Thanksgiving Day dinner. An attractive dinner was given Thanksgiving Day by Capt. and Mrs. Shaw for Capt. and Mrs. Brooks and Capt. and Mrs. Nolan.

A charming bridge party was given Dec. 2 by Mrs. Hampton for Mesdames McClure, Frederick Von Schrader, Frick, O'Neil, Brooks, Grimes, Potter, Clarke, Powell, Johnson, Connolly, Steele, Carleton, Cranston, Crissy, Wheeler, Alleyne von Schrader and Welsh, Misses Fulton and Troup. Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader won a set of five vases and Mrs. Wheeler a cut glass dish. Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader entertained delightfully at dinner Saturday, Dec. 2, for Col. and Mrs. Wiser, Col. and Mrs. Rees, Mrs. Gibbs and Miss McKinstry. Capt. and Mrs. Nones, Miss Cooke, Miss Muir, Capt. P. A. Murphy and Lieutenants Hall and Davis were guests of Major and Mrs. Knowlton at a pretty dinner Saturday, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Wiser entertained at bridge Monday afternoon, Dec. 4. Mesdames Frederick and Alleyne von Schrader, Frick, Hampton, Powell, Johnson, Chappell, Steele, Potter, Connolly, Crissy and Miss Troup. A brass paper knife was won by Miss Troup, a memo pad by Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, and a brass-bound powder book by Mrs. Steele. The Monday Evening Bridge Club met with Major and Mrs. Hampton Dec. 4. Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader and Captain Steele winning the prizes. Mrs. Grimes chaperoned a skating party at the Coliseum Monday evening, which included Misses Waller, Uline, Wuest, Elizabeth Waterman, Lieutenants Wuest, Ward, Wyche, Harris and Bates. A Dutch supper followed at Mrs. Grimes's.

An attractive bridge was given by Mrs. Bond Tuesday afternoon, when Miss Largin won a beautiful picture frame, Mrs. Steele a luncheon set of hand-painted gauze, and Mrs. Crissy the consolation prize. Others present were Mesdames McClure, Frederick and Alleyne von Schrader, Frick, O'Neil, Sloan, Connolly, Parker, Butler, Potter, Carleton, Sherrard, Shaw, Ide, Grimes, Chappell, Miss Troup and Mrs. Reame. A pretty dinner was given Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler for Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader, Major and Mrs. Hampton, Major Bottoms, and Miss Seeley. At bridge following, books were won by Mrs. Johnson and Major Hampton. One of the largest bridge parties of the season was the delightful one given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Frick. Dainty embroidered pin cushions were won by Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Potter, and a bag by Mrs. O'Neil. Other guests were Mesdames McClure, Metcalf, Stayre, Johnson, Powell, Cranston, Steele, Freeman, Wells, Chambers, Morse, von Schrader, Ashburn, Bennett, Grimes, Shaw, Crissy, Waterman, Hines, Bond, Hampton, Wheeler, Carleton, Tasker, Brooke, Connolly, Moran, Clarke, Williamson, Bennett, Sherrard, Hughes and Misses Troup, Fulton, Seeley, Largin and Holland.

Wednesday evening, a beautiful dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Ely for Capt. and Mrs. Grimes, Miss Uline, the guest of honor, Misses Harrison and Knowlton, Lieutenants Harris, Wyche and Fletcher. A swimming party at the Lurline Baths, followed by a Dutch supper at his quarters, was given by Captain Goodrich Friday evening for the officers and ladies of the 30th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Powell entertained charmingly at dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Brooks, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson and Captain Platt.

Fire broke out in Dr. Wells's quarters Wednesday, but was



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extinguished before it had caused much damage. Fritz Von Schrader is quite ill. Lieut. Jason Austin, of Fort Worden, Wash., is spending a few days here on leave, having completed his examination for promotion. Col. and Mrs. H. J. Bailey and daughters, Misses Omira and Polly, of Fort Worden are visiting Mrs. Bailey's aunt, Mrs. Dodge, in the city. Capt. Charles Pullis, Field Art., is spending a few days' leave with his mother in Oakland, en route to Chicago, Ill.

#### FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1911.

Twenty recruits recently arrived at the post and have been assigned to the respective companies and are at present in quarantine, having been exposed to the mumps.

Saturday evening the Ladies' Guild of St. John's Church, Youngstown, of which Mrs. Styer is president, held their annual supper and Christmas sale at the parish house. A number of people from the post attended the affair and enjoyed a most delicious oyster supper. Among those who attended were Major and Mrs. Styer, Major and Mrs. Shockey, Mrs. McCallum, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Knapp, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Watkins, Miss Root and Lieutenant Jones.

Friday evening Mrs. Ellis gave a skating party at the Youngstown rink in honor of Miss Dorothy's fifteenth birthday. Among the young people who enjoyed the skating were the Misses Sarah Hall, Laura Gibson, Grace Murphy, Helen Walsh, Blanche Tower, Nellie Robinson, Emily Mulford and the Messrs. Wilkes Styer, Arnold Robinson, William Thompson, John Hall, Harold Thompson, Cal Dutton, Ralph Dutton, Spencer Seins, Melville Walsh. At eleven o'clock refreshments were served.

Monday Companies E, F, G and the Machine-gun Platoon, 29th Inf., took a practice march. Company H remained at the post to perform guard duty.

Nov. 29 the firemen of Youngstown gave a dance at the El Dorado Hotel, and the affair was a grand success. Miss Dorothy Ellis and Lieutenants Jacobs and Jones were among those who attended from the post.

Thursday evening, Dec. 7, the enlisted men of the post gave a fancy dress skating party at the rink in Youngstown. It was a great success and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Styer and Mrs. Ellis were guests of Mrs. Flex Woolworth, of Niagara Falls, Dec. 8, for luncheon and bridge. Mrs. Ellis won the prize, a silver salt cellar and salt spoon. Friday evening, Dec. 8, the younger set of Youngstown gave a skating party at the rink. Miss Dorothy Ellis and Lieutenant Jones were guests from the post. Mrs. Snow, of Youngstown, was the guest of Mrs. Ellis for supper on last Wednesday.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 13, 1911.

The greatest social event of the past week was the visit of Gen. and Mrs. Weaver. In their honor Col. and Mrs. Strong gave a beautiful dinner on Friday. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Major and Mrs. Hero, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Howell. At nine-thirty, on the same evening, a hop and reception were given to Gen. and Mrs. Weaver in the Assembly room of the Artillery School, to which the entire garrison was invited, Gen. and Mrs. Weaver, Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Smith receiving the guests. Saturday Major and Mrs. Frank Coe entertained with a breakfast for Gen. and Mrs. Weaver, Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Smith. Gen. and Mrs. Weaver were guests of Col. and Mrs. Strong while here. They returned to Washington on Saturday evening.

Major and Mrs. William Smith were guests of Major and Mrs. Coe. In their honor Major and Mrs. Coe gave a dinner on Friday. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller. On Saturday Major and Mrs. Hero entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall. Another dinner on Saturday was given by Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine for Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Captain Cook. After the hop, Saturday evening, Captain Peed gave a club supper for Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Schrader, of New York, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Captain Abbott and Miss Masteller.

Miss Hall, guest of Major and Mrs. Frederick Reynolds, has returned to her home in Elmira, N.Y. Miss Jackson, of Des Moines, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Barnes. In her honor they gave a supper Sunday evening. Other guests were Misses Walke, Kimberly, Masteller, Secor, Abbott, Lieutenants Corby, Walker, Towles, Kimberly, Duncan, Holland, Captain Abbott and Mr. Jowett. Mr. and Mrs. Beard, of Baltimore, were the week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix. Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin have Mrs. Corbin's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney, of Seattle, visiting them. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Fred Perry gave a club supper for Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Major and Mrs. William Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Major Charles Reynolds, of Fort Washington, is the guest of his brother, Major Frederick Reynolds.

Friday Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Captain Cooke. A dinner was given on board the U.S.S. Utah, on Friday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. On Sunday Mrs. McBride gave a tea. Mrs. Winslow poured tea. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of Fort Barrancas, Capt. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Walke, Miss Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. Mix, Mr. and Mrs. Beard, Lieutenant Holland. Another tea, Sunday, was given by Mrs. Corbin in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney. Capt. and Mrs. Howell entertained at bridge Wednesday evening. For Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes, Captain Peed, Mrs. Turtle, Capt. and Mrs. Hase. On Wednesday Mrs. Chamberlaine gave a bridge tea in honor of her guest, Mrs. Hawes. Others playing were Mesdames Strong, Hero, Hall, Howell, Turtle, Totten, Bradley, Baker, Barnes, Masteller, Corbin, Murray, McNeil, Coe, Bunker, Perry, Miss Walke and Miss Masteller. The prizes, dainty pin cushions, were won by Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Turtle. Mrs. Hero served punch and Mrs. Hawes poured tea. Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Mix, Mrs. Walke came in for tea. Mrs. Wanda entertained at bridge at the Chamberlain on Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Chamberlaine, Mrs. Masteller.

Capt. Walter Baker left on Monday for a few days' in Washington. Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney, Col. and Mrs. Strong.

Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Morse had a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Walke, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Miss Walke, Lieutenant Dunca, Little Miss Alice Bunker celebrated her birthday Saturday with a party. Her guests were Misses Monroe, Williams, Steger, Rhodes, Gray, Patterson and Masters Cole, Howell, Hall, Scott, Wilson.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Quinn Gray had a bridge party for Mesdames Hawes, Chamberlaine, Totten, Hanna, Barnes, Britton, Misses Jackson, Walke and Pullman. Prizes were won by Mrs. Totten and Mrs. Britton. Capt. and Mrs. Behr entertained at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Mix, Capt. and Mrs. Geere, Miss Pullman, Lieutenant Bartlett. Captain Abbott were host at a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Miss Masteller, Miss Hughes, Miss Walke, Miss Abbott, Lieutenants Clark, Booter, Brereton, Gilchrist. Colonel Walke gave a terrapin supper on Monday for Colonel Strong, Major Pence, Colonel Pullman, Captain Totten, Lieutenant Eldredge. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Maybach had a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Herring, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray.

Mrs. Strong left Sunday for a week in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray entertained Saturday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Miss Jackson, Miss Walke, Lieutenant Campbell. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Rhoades entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Walke, Capt. and Mrs. William Monroe, Lieutenant Morse, Miss Secor, Lieutenant Snow. Friday Capt. and Mrs. William Monroe entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke. Saturday Lieutenant Stanton had a club supper for Miss Secor, Capt. and Mrs. William Monroe. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart entertained at dinner for Mrs. Samuel Allen, Miss Allen, Lieutenant Dunca.

Mrs. Sunderland had a bridge party last night for Mesdames Collins, Turtle, Britton, Arthur, Maybach, Geere, Carpenter, Clarke, John Monroe, Hanna, William Monroe, Barnes, Herring, Winslow, Gray, Misses Jackson, Secor, Pullman. Prizes were won by Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Arthur, Miss Secor. Capt. and Mrs. William Cole had a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Captain Cooke and Captain Whaley.

Mrs. Chamberlaine and Mrs. Howell are spending a few days in Washington. Miss Margaret Kimberly is home again, after spending several weeks at Fort Myer. Capt. and Mrs. Percy Hawes, guests of Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, left for Richmond on Sunday evening. Miss Bessie Kimberly was the weekend guest of Miss Valeria Garrard at Fort Myer. Mr. George Adams is home from a two months' trip to Germany and France.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 17, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine returned Thursday to the garrison from Washington, D.C., where they had been the guests of Captain Ovenshine's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Samuel G. Ovenshine, U.S.A., retired. Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained Tuesday afternoon at a beautifully appointed bridge party in honor of her sister, Miss Field, of Porto Rico, her house guest. The rooms were decorated with Christmas greens, and cards were played at five tables, Mesdames Clyde L. Eastman, Arthur Hanlon and Charles C. Bankhead winning the honors. Assisting Mrs. Moreno were Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, Mrs. John B. Richardson and Miss Bowen.

The first informal hop since the return of the 28th Infantry from Texas was given Friday in the post gymnasium. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch are entertaining at dinner this evening for Col. Edward H. Plummer and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker. Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf., who has spent the past four months abroad, has returned to New York, and will spend the holidays with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Isaac Catlin, U.S.A., retired, and will return to this garrison Jan. 5. Gen. and Mrs. Catlin will return with Captain Catlin and spend the remainder of the winter here. Lieut. and Mrs. Max Wainer entertained Sunday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls.

Major and Mrs. Ohio W. B. Farr returned to-day to the garrison from Fort Sill, Okla., where they have spent the past six weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead are entertaining at dinner this evening for Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith. Aileen Griffith entertained Saturday with an Orpheum party, followed by a supper for six of her young friends of the garrison. Capt. James M. Loud, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker were honor guests Wednesday at dinner, followed by a theater party in Minneapolis, of Mr. Charles Catlin.

Mrs. Chester Shepherd and Mrs. Arthur Hanlon entertained Thursday with a charming bridge party for the ladies of the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery garrison. Mrs. Aristides Moreno, Miss Field and Miss Bowen assisted the hostesses. Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt entertained Friday at luncheon at the Blue Flower Inn, St. Paul. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith and Mrs. George H. Penrose, of this garrison, were among the many guests.

Lieuts. Alex M. Hall, Carlin C. Stokely and Charles C. Bankhead, 28th Inf., acted as judges at a competitive drill held Thursday night in the St. Paul Auditorium between thirty-six picked soldiers of the Minnesota National Guard.

Col. Edward H. Plummer, his staff and all the officers, accompanied by their wives, were guests at the Western Governors' reception held in the state capital. Several cars were chartered to take the officers and their wives into St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, 28th Inf., leave shortly for California, where they will spend the winter months.

A set of fire instructions have been ordered by Colonel Plummer, commanding officer of the post, and the following officers have been assigned to duty in the three districts into which the garrison has been divided. Fire marshal, Capt. William J. Lutz; assistant fire marshals for 1st District, Capt. Harry L. Cooper, Lieut. Alex M. Hall, Lieut. Hugh A. Parker, all 28th Inf.; for 2d District, Capt. Wright Smith, Capt. George R. Greene, Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, all 5th Field Art.; for 3d District, Capt. Frank E. Bamford, Lieut. Odiorne Sampson and Lieut. Jere Baxter, 28th Inf. The entire post fire department has been reorganized and each company with the necessary fire apparatus has been assigned to a district.

Lieut. R. M. Beck, military attaché at St. Thomas College, St. Paul, and Mrs. Beck left Saturday for Hartford, Conn., where they will spend the holidays with Lieutenant Beck's parents. Major and Mrs. Walter G. Gambrell will spend the Christmas holidays at the St. Paul Hotel. Major Gambrell recently returned from Hot Springs, Ark. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Higgins will leave St. Paul Thursday for a month's visit in Philadelphia. Lieutenant Higgins is aide-de-camp to General Ralph W. Hoyt, Department of the Lakes.

Special Christmas services are being planned at this garrison. Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden is arranging a program for the Sunday evening before Christmas and Father John Donohue, of St. Paul, who officiates at the Catholic services, also will have a special program. The orchestra of the 28th Infantry band will play on both occasions. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, 5th Cav., recently returned from their wedding trip East, are spending the Christmas holidays with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Summit avenue, St. Paul, parents of Mrs. Ely. Mrs. Ivens Jones, Artillery garrison, will entertain informally Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Mary Dawson, of St. Paul.

A pretty wedding was solemnized in the post chapel Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, at eight o'clock, when Miss Rosalie Alvina Venneman, only daughter of Sergt. 1st Class and Mrs. Heinrich Venneman, of Minneapolis, Minn., became the bride of Joseph Bernard Patzke, of St. Paul. The chapel was decorated with palms, Southern smilax, white carnations and countless tall cathedral candles, together with many national and regimental flags. The bridal party entered the chapel to the strains of the Mendelssohn wedding march, played by Miss Mary McGregor, of St. Paul. Father John Donohue performed the ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She was gown in white satin made on train with crystal trimming and wore a long tulle veil fastened with trimmings of pearl and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Maida Ferodowill, of Minnetonka, was gown in pink embroidered marquisette over white satin with picture hat of white satin trimmed in pink roses. Her bouquet was pink Killarney roses. The bridegroom was attended by Paul Venneman, brother of the bride. Following the ceremony a large reception was held at the home of the bride. The large dining room was beautifully decorated with palms and guirlands, and over the bride's table an immense wedding bell was suspended. Following the

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reception a dancing party was held in the gymnasium. Miss Venneman was a student at the University of Minnesota and a number of her sorority sisters attended the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Patzke have gone East on a wedding journey and on their return will live in St. Paul.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 12, 1911.

Comdr. and Mrs. John B. Patton entertained at dinner at their home in the yard, Thursday, for Capt. and Mrs. Robert Doyle. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. John Quinby, Comdr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thorpe and Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman.

Mrs. John G. Quinby was hostess at bridge on the Franklin Monday afternoon, for her guest, Mrs. Henry Tuck, of Bronxville, N.Y. Other guests were Mrs. Allan Hanckel, Mrs. Robert Baldwin, Mrs. Holt Page, Mrs. Alfred Page, Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Mrs. Robert Thorpe, Mrs. James Leigh, Mrs. Brooke Johnson, Mrs. G. L. Stone, Mrs. Dandridge Burwell, Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge, Mrs. Renato Tittoni, Mrs. Walter Doyle, Miss Tillman, of Nashville, Tenn., and Miss Katherine Quinby. Prizes—dainty pin cushions—were awarded Mrs. Holt Page, Mrs. Allan Hanckel, Mrs. Robert Baldwin and Mrs. Alfred Page.

Msdn. Thomas Baxter entertained at tea Sunday on the U.S.S. North Dakota, for Mrs. Hugh Woods, Misses Lucille and Margaret Woods, Miss Guenellian Morgan, Lieutenant Robins, U.S.M.C.; Midshipmen Spencer, Lewis and Loftin. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, left Friday to join his ship, U.S.S. Ammen, in Boston. Mrs. Taussig will remain until after the marriage of her sister, Emily Johnston, to Dr. Warren White, Thursday, Dec. 14. Col. and Mrs. Mason Patrick and son have returned from Cuba, and reopened their home in Ghent.

Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, jr., has returned from a trip to Washington and will be at home Thursdays in December at Edgewater. Among the chaperones for the Norfolk assembly Thursday evening, are Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Mrs. William Truxton and Mrs. John G. Quinby. Ensign Le Bourgeois, Captain Green, U.S.M.C., and Paymaster Corcoran will be shining lights in the minstrel show to be given at St. Luke's Parish house, Dec. 18. Mrs. Duncan Wood will be at home Thursdays at Fort Norfolk. Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss leaves Saturday to join Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan on their way to spend Christmas with Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, jr., at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. Miss Bessie Kelly and Miss Winifred Rogers left Friday for Annapolis to attend the hop and be the guests of Miss Laura Steele. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Hardiman Grumby left Sunday to spend Christmas with relatives in Athens, Ga. Miss Martha Tillman, of Nashville, Tenn., is the guest of Miss Quinby on the Franklin.

Among the Naval people attending the Portsmouth assembly Thursday evening, were Mrs. I. L. Van Patten, Surg. and Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, U.S.M.C., of Washington; Miss Nash, Miss Van Patten, Miss Hibbett, Surgeon Tolfree, Lieutenant John Bowers and Lieutenant Sinclair. Miss Cornelia Truxton has returned from a visit to Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, in Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig entertained at a box party to witness Fritz Scheff in "The Little Duchess," at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, for Miss Emilie Johnston and Dr. Warren White. Other guests were Miss Katherine Dickson, Miss Voight, Miss Taylor and Miss Vera Palmer, of Savannah, Ga.; Mr. Preston Cotton, Mr. J. E. Marde, Mr. Henry Johnston and Lieutenant Walter, U.S.M.C. Supper followed at the Lynnhaven. Midshipman Hammes, Lieutenant Voeth, U.S.M.C., Midshipman Uthero and Mr. James Wall also entertained at a box party to see Fritz Scheff, Tuesday, followed by supper at the Monticello, for Miss Gertrude Woodward, of Washington, Miss Lois Millard, Miss Lulace Nichols and Miss Crosby. Lieutenant Perkins, U.S.M.C., is spending several days with Mr. Maurice Langhorne, Portsmouth. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith, U.S.A., and Miss Reed, of Toledo, Ohio, are occupying an apartment on Colonial avenue, for a short time before occupying their house in Fort Monroe. Miss Gatie of Hickok, Ga., is the guest of Miss Van Patten, Portsmouth. Mrs. Spencer Douglas is the guest of her mother, Mrs. George Wilson, in the Botetourt.

The commander and officers of Fort Monroe entertained at a dance at the Chamberlains Friday evening. Miss Stella Dunne, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Totten. Fort Monroe Former Ensign and Mrs. Knear are spending a few weeks in Portsmouth, prior to joining the Coast Artillery colony at Fort Monroe.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 9, 1911.

Troops L and I, 4th Cav., under Capt. John O'Shea, left Fort Bliss this week to march to Fort Apache, Ariz., to take station. The march will take about two weeks. The regimental band led the march out of camp playing martial airs. The route taken will be the old Santa Fé trail, now a thing of the past but remembered by many old-time Army men.

Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., has been confined to the house by an attack of grip. Owing to the unusually cold weather a number of the officers of the 4th Cavalry in camp have put up temporary houses of board shacks lined with paper and covered with their tents, which are a great improvement. Mrs. William Faulkner, wife of Captain Faulkner, 23d Inf., joined the latter at the post this week.

Mrs. Frederick S. Young entertained at bridge last week, followed by a tea complimentary to Mrs. A. B. Johnson, sister of Mrs. E. F. Glenn. The full orchestra of the 23d Infantry band was stationed upstairs and played throughout the afternoon. The first prize was won by Mrs. E. P. Pendleton and the guest of honor, Mrs. Johnson, besides being presented with a guest prize also won the second prize. Playing were Mesdames A. B. Johnson, E. F. Glenn, E. Z. Steever, E. P. Pendleton, Elmer Linsley, John L. Hartman, Frank Case, W. C. Gardinire, Robert M. Cheney, Seth W. Cook, Charles N. Barney, Frederick Turner, William Renziehausen, S. Van Leer, Miss Lucy Gilbert. Those coming to tea after the game were Col. E. F. Glenn, Lieut. Col. E. P. Pendleton, Major and Mrs. Robert B. Grubbs, Capt. and Mrs. S. A. Price, Capt. and Mrs. George Goodale, Chaplain John Dallam, Miss Clara Hague, Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, Harry B. Crea, Roy H. Coles.

Major and Mrs. Robert B. Grubbs entertained recently at dinner in honor of Mrs. A. B. Johnson, sister of Mrs. E. F. Glenn. Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf., who sprained his left leg recently in a polo game, is able to be about.

Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn entertained at bridge this week in honor of her sister, Mrs. A. B. Johnson; the guests including only the ladies of the 4th Cavalry and the post ladies.



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since they leave to-morrow for San Francisco and the Asiatic station. Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd has left for Table Bluff on an inspection of the new high-power wireless plant recently installed there. Next week a test of the wireless aeroplane apparatus, invented by Chief Electrician H. R. Morin and Electrician G. S. Whittham, formerly of the West Virginia, will be held here. Lieutenant Dodd being president of the board, which also includes Lieut. Reed, R. Fawell and Wireless Expert George E. Hancum. It is believed that it will be possible to establish communications between the aeroplanes and the wireless stations at Yerba Buena and the Farrallone Islands.

The Naval auxiliary Buffalo is to leave to-morrow for the lower bay, there to await the arrival of the large draft of marines and enlisted men being sent out here from the East coast for transportation to the Orient. Marine and sailors are also to be sent to the Far East from Bremerton and this yard, via the auxiliary, and Lieut. Clarence Uphur, U.S.M.C., has been notified to hold himself in readiness for sailing on the vessel. It is expected that a number of Naval officers from the East will go out as passengers.

The refrigerator ship Glacier is taking on her full supply of stores and provisions and it is believed that she will sail for Honolulu to join the fleet, leaving here on the 15th inst. and that the collier Prometheus will accompany her. The Prometheus is now filling her bunkers in preparation for the trip. The training ship Intrepid is expected to remain here until the first of the year. Some additional work is required on the ship's dynamos and electrical apparatus, the estimating department figuring that it will take approximately three weeks' time.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 14, 1911.

The Pacific Torpedo Flotilla reached this yard Sunday afternoon from San Diego. All, with the exception of the Truxtun, are to be repaired in time to leave for San Diego on Jan. 10. The Truxtun will remain here until spring for extensive boiler work. The Perry, which is to be finished by Dec. 31, will accompany the destroyers back to Southern waters. The Paul Jones is also to have her boilers retubed, but will return to San Diego in January, coming back to Mare Island for her work when the Truxtun is finished next spring.

George Mayo, accompanied by Mr. McCrea and Mrs. Welsh, has returned to Berkeley after a few days at the yard with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Capt. and Mrs. Mayo entertained at a dinner, a feature of which was the Jack Horner pie, covered with yellow chrysanthemums and smilax. Those who enjoyed the jolly affair, in addition to the guests of honor, were Lieut. and Mrs. Harlow V. Kays, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Mrs. Cyrus W. Cole, Mrs. Elizabeth Herreshoff and Ensign Wallace Lind. On Dec. 7 Capt. and Mrs. Mayo also entertained at dinner for Ensign and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. See, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Mrs. Wing, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel S. Thomas, Civil Engr. Samuel Gordon and Major William Redles. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fallensbee, of San Francisco, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester. Mrs. R. D. Gatewood is spending a few days in Alameda as the guest of relatives.

Capt. Arthur B. O'Brien, U.S.M.C., under treatment at the naval hospital since his return from Guam, has reported at the barracks for recruiting duty, and he and Mrs. Owens have taken a house at 1131 Sonoma street, Vallejo, for the winter. Miss Ethel O'Brien, who yesterday became the bride of Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode, U.S.A., shared the honors with Mrs. Bertrand York at a tea given last week by Miss Lou Tillman, of San Francisco. Fifty guests were present. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, accompanied by their six-year-old daughter, Helen, went to San Francisco last week, where Helen acted as sponsor for the Samoan tug Manua, being built there for the island of Manua, in the Samoan group. While Lieutenant Commander Standley was stationed at Samoa little Helen Standley was born. Lieutenant Commander Standley's mother left Tuesday for her home in Ukiah, Cal. Civil Engr. G. Burwell arrived Tuesday for hospital treatment at the naval hospital. Mrs. Charles M. Ray returned to the yard Tuesday after a week's visit to San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Glassford, jr., have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent while the Paul Jones is at the yard. Mrs. Eugene E. Wilson has also taken apartments at the St. Vincent.

The Annapolis is to receive repairs amounting to about \$50,000 at Mare Island early in the new year. The Vicksburg is to be completed by the last of December, and it is understood she will return to the Canal Zone.

### CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Oct. 20, 1911.

One year has brought about great change at Corregidor in the construction department, and judging from the manner in which Colonel Carson and his able assistants, Captains Long and Miller, are organizing and pushing things, a twelve-month more will show great progress. Co. H, Engineers, is doing things in a masterly way on the trails, batteries, etc. They are a fine body of men and seem to be greatly interested in their part of the work. The Artillery work has been thoroughly organized under Colonel Lundeen and the troops are now settled down to their regular systematic work of the garrison, and the spirit of contentment and enthusiasm develops as the days go by.

Some of the officers and families have taken advantage of the trips to the Southern Islands, Japan and other places of interest. Little by little the garrison changes, old friends go and new ones take their places. Mrs. McCulloch and children, family of Major C. McCulloch, sailed on the September transport for the homeland. Col. and Mrs. Lundeen sailed for Japan on the October boat, and will be absent until about Dec. 1. The absence of Colonel Lundeen places Colonel Harmon in command.

A gay party of young people from Manila and Fort McKinley attended the regular monthly hop at the post pavilion, remaining as guests on the island for several days. During the stay, many parties, being parties, boating, and tennis parties were given. Among the visitors were Miss Ruckman, Miss Booth, Miss Beach, Miss Latell, Miss Tobin and Miss Kittson. Capt. and Mrs. Martindale have just returned from a very interesting trip through Japan; they report a very enjoyable run through the "Land of the Rising Sun."

Just before the sailing of the September transport, on which Miss Mary Martha Martindale, Miss Sarah and Master Rodrick McCulloch left for the States, a very enjoyable indoor picnic was given in their honor at the pavilion. The place was arranged to give the appearance of a picnic ground, and all sorts of games and sports were indulged in by the happy company of little folks. Mrs. Lundeen, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Robert Clark and Mrs. Olds, who are the teachers in the Sunday school, arranged a bountiful spread for the little folks. Colonel Lundeen, Colonel Harmon, Chaplain S. J. Smith and other grown-ups were present and took a lively interest in the sports, games, etc.

Surely the people of Corregidor can no longer say that "it is a dead place," for, since the completion of the pavilion, there have been given almost weekly, under the direction of the Chaplain, first-class entertainments, consisting of vaudeville, athletics, musicales and illustrated lectures. Besides these entertainments the enlisted men hold enjoyable hops at stated periods.

The Ladies' Reading Club met last Tuesday with Mrs. Rose. After the reading period an informal spread was given by the hostess and a pleasant hour was spent on the porch of the beautiful quarters occupied by Lieutenant Rose and his charming wife. The 9th Artillery band rendered choice selections. Lieutenants Kramer, M.C., and Lenzner, C.A.C., are new arrivals. Capt. John R. Barber, M.C., visited the post for a few days last week.

On Oct. 14 Camp William D. McKinnon, Army of the Philippines, held a gala night in honor of the visiting comrades from Manila. The occasion was the presentation of the charter by Comdr. E. F. Wilson, adjutant general of the society in the Philippines. This camp was organized a few months ago and has almost doubled its membership since its organization. Sidney L. Savage, first sergeant, 13th Co., C.A.C., has been appointed as an aide-de-camp to the national commander for the Philippines.

The members of the non-commissioned staff and a few of their soldier friends joined in giving a farewell reception and



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dance on Oct. 9 to Commissary Sergeant Ritter and Mrs. Ritter, and Master Gunner Brown, before their departure for the States. The pavilion was secured and decorated in secret and the invitations sent out a few hours before the dance, which came as a surprise. There were many present, including Col. and Mrs. Harmon, Lieut. and Mrs. Rose and Chaplain and Mrs. Smith. The reception committee consisted of Corporal Workman, Private Gray and Private Kolinder.

### FORT HUACHUCA.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Dec. 9, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Sichel, 12th Cav., made a shopping trip to Bisbee this week, returning via Louis Springs. Lieutenant Koch, promoted last summer and assigned to the 13th Cavalry, has effected a transfer with Lieutenant Turner, 6 Cav., and will remain here with his former regiment. Lieutenant Turner will leave Huachuca shortly to join the 13th Cavalry at Fort Riley.

Troops I and K, 12th Cavalry, received orders the first of the week to proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for station. The two troops of the 12th Cavalry now stationed at Fort Apache will follow as soon as they are relieved by the 4th Cavalry at Fort Bliss.

Mrs. Fred E. Buchan and daughter Sarah are expected on the post this week. Mrs. John P. Hasson is expected from Des Moines, and Major and Mrs. O'Connor are making room for her in their quarters.

The 6th Cavalry will be returned to Des Moines as soon as their services can be spared on the border, and the original plan for garrisoning this post with the 4th Cavalry is still to be carried out. Captain Buchan, 6th Cav., is now regimental and post Q.M. and relieves Lieutenant Geary, 12th Cav., who on Jan. 1 will proceed to Fort Meade.

Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Miss Greene, Captain White and Mr. Chipman picnicked near Charleston last Sunday. The weather was so summery that they all went on horseback. Lieut. and Mrs. Koch invited the officers and ladies of the 6th Cavalry to their quarters Saturday night to celebrate their return to the regiment. Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Capt. and Mrs. Morris and Lieut. and Mrs. Ross enjoyed a horseback ride by moonlight Wednesday evening. Upon their return they supped at Major and Mrs. Brownlee's.

The officers and ladies of the 2d Squadron camp gave a party Tuesday in honor of Lieutenant Aleshire's birthday. Lieut. J. P. Hasson, 6th Cav., has been appointed post exchange officer, relieving Lieut. F. W. Glover, 13th Cav.

Lieutenants Degen and Maize are now busy packing their household goods. Capt. and Mrs. Mabey, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Greene and Lieutenants Geary and Chipman were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Jordan Friday evening at a hop supper. Captain Mabey has been designated as the surgeon to accompany the troops to Fort Meade.

### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 13, 1911.

Mrs. W. W. Whitehead has been confined to the house for several weeks with gripe. Mrs. W. H. Shepherd, who has been seriously ill for a year is much improved and is able to be up some of the time. Mrs. R. F. Tate is home from Baltimore, where she went for an operation.

Last Wednesday night was the first time the bowling alley has been open for officers and ladies. Every Wednesday night after the concert in the gymnasium the alleys will be open for the officers and their friends.

Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood were hosts at a buffet luncheon on Friday. Miss Taft and the debutantes of Washington were the guests of honor. Those invited to meet them were the young officers from this post, Washington and Washington Barracks. Afterwards they attended the exhibition drill in the riding hall. Mr. Meacham, of Cincinnati, spent several days of last week as the guest of Capt. W. Newbill. Col. and Mrs. Johnson were dinner hosts last Thursday and also Saturday before the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Barnard and Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett entertained at dinner Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett gave a supper after the hop for their house guests, Miss Doris Haywood and Miss Pilling, of Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard and Miss Garrard had Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, their guest, Miss Gooch, Miss Knight, Miss Briggs and Lieutenants Pullen, Schiberg, Dunn, Patten, Pratt and Mr. Meacham at dinner Saturday. The guests at the post were received by Mrs. V. S. Foster and Capt. G. C. Barnhardt. Col. and Mrs. Johnson gave a supper after the hop for about fifty guests. On Sunday Gen. and Mrs. Wood were hosts at a riding party. Among those in the party were Col. and Mrs. H. L. Scott, Capt. Frank McCoy and Col. E. St. J. Greble.

Last night the first of a series of basketball games was played between Troops B and D, B winning 24 to 15. The game between Battery D and Battery E was called off. The next games are on Dec. 15 at 7:15, Troop A vs. Troop D, Troop B vs. Battery D.

### 6TH INFANTRY MINSTRELS.

Camp Keithley, P.I., Nov. 10, 1911.

The 6th U.S. Infantry Minstrels made a tour of the Southern Islands and gave an excellent entertainment to the officers and enlisted men of the Southern Army posts.

After the success of the production of "The Magistrate" by the officers and ladies of the post at Camp Keithley, under the direction of Dr. E. P. R. Ryan, U.S.A., there followed such a successful minstrel show that it has not only given pleasure with three performances at Keithley, but has delighted crowded houses on a tour of the Southern Islands. The posters said it was "an evening of modern minstrelsy, and rarely has such a professional-like show been given by the enlisted men of the Army."

The entire circle of the first part was costumed like a Dockstader production, and with a carefully and industri-



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ously trained chorus of sixteen voices, with new music, it was a delightful enjoyment to be seated in front of the footlights. There were no old-time jokes, none of the dragging that often characterizes an amateur show. In the second part Dr. C. G. Snow contributed very greatly to the success, giving an artistic act, "The Scare-Crow Dance," made famous by Montgomery and Stone, and an original sketch written and played by his brother, Mr. Snow. Dr. Snow danced as Mephistopheles and gave character dances of George M. Cohan, Eddie Foy and Eva Tanguay. Specialties and novelties from all the latest musical comedies were introduced, chief among them being an Italian specialty by Private Collins, which was far above the average and made a big hit. Corporal Britton showed a cultivated voice with a baritone solo in characters and parodies. Lieutenant Simpson singing "I'm a Member of the Midnight Crew," with a takeoff on Harry Lauder, was enthusiastically received. The following also deserve special mention: Goldsmith, Boyer, Fitzgerald, Sullivan, Rubins, Gebe and Jackson.

During the olio a burlesque of the Salome dance, in black face, by Corporal Klineau, was one of the big hits. Quartermaster Sergeant Bronson as the parson of a darktown wedding was exceptionally good, and the entire chorus with old plantation songs were at their best.

Many compliments were paid to the show and it gave much pleasure to a large number of enlisted men and others who saw it on the tour, and it was classed as "the best minstrel show they had ever seen," which was very gratifying to those participating.

The play was another produced by Dr. E. P. R. Ryan, with special scenery, exterior sets being made for this production at Keithley, a credit to the artist responsible. The success of the show was due to all of the officers and men taking part, and the ability and untiring efforts of Doctor Ryan in staging and directing it. Much credit is due Max Mueller, leader of the 6th U.S. Infantry band, for all the orchestration was made by him and the music was under his direction. Lieutenant Simpson as business manager proved himself efficient again, as the finances were all that could be asked, the object being entertainment, not profit. Many requests have come for the troupe to tour the Northern Islands, but the duty at the post at present will not permit such a trip.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 18, 1911.

Extensive preparations are under way for a Christmas tree in the post gymnasium. All the Army children in the post and vicinity have been invited by a special letter signed by Santa Claus.

The appointment of the mounted scouts for the 27th Infantry includes Sergt. E. D. Plumb and Corp. S. A. Woolsey as non-commissioned officers. The privates for the scout detachment are also being appointed. Sergt. F. C. La Masters has been put in charge of the Machine-gun Platoon of the 27th Infantry. Sergeant James Adams, formerly in charge of the mounted orderlies, has been relieved after more than a year of efficient service. Lieut. O. R. Meredith is in charge of the entire mounted detachment of the 27th Infantry, which now equals a Cavalry troop.

Exchange Officer Langwill and Chaplain Rice have arranged for the soldiers' New Year's hop to take place in the post gymnasium Dec. 30. Music will be provided by the 27th Infantry band, for which occasion Adjutant Moore has arranged for special pieces.

The hundred or more general and garrison prisoners in the Fort Sheridan guardhouse having done good work about the post since last Christmas, Capt. C. F. Crain, prison officer, has not only arranged for a good Christmas dinner for the inmates, but has authorized the Chaplain to get up an entertainment with a prison cast consisting of J. Gardner, E. H. Campbell, G. Underhill, William Finn, Sam Barker, A. D. Snyder and Frank Wright in the amusing drama, "Sons of Rest," to be acted Christmas night in the mess hall of the guardhouse. Mrs. J. T. Moore and Mrs. G. D. Rice are in charge of the music, costumes and properties.

Tuesday evening there will be moving pictures of Christmas subjects in the hospital for the sick. Captain McAndrews, C.Q., and Captain Saville P.Q.M., have finished the new amusement hall for the hospital in which reading and writing tables are arranged, also a library and pool table.

Col. Robert N. Getty arrived last Saturday and took command of the post. The class in Spanish began last Friday evening under the supervision of Lieutenant Leonard. Lieutenant Colonel Wilcox and Dr. Smith have joined Captain Cole's daily class in horsemanship. Capt. E. Davis, 13th Cav., is here with a number of the new model saddles for experimental purposes.

## THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

## Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant.  
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.  
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills.  
The Panama Canal Zone.

## Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.  
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.  
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.  
Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

## Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.  
Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush.  
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion F. Maus.  
Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. H. H. Macomb.

## Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.  
Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.  
Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson.  
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

## Texas Maneuver Brigade.

Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

A, B and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—will sail for U.S. March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Cos. K and L will leave Ft. Leavenworth about Dec. 31 for San Francisco, to sail from there Jan. 5, 1912, for Manila. Co. I will embark at Portland, Ore., about March 5, 1912, for Honolulu to relieve Co. G, which will sail for U.S. about March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho.  
2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States about July 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Ten troops will sail for Philippines on June 5, 1912, and two troops on Aug. 5, 1912.  
4th Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops I and L at Ft. Apache, Ariz. Nine troops will sail for Philippines on May 6, 1912, and three troops on Sept. 5, 1912.  
5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.  
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.  
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire Regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.  
13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.  
14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for the United States about June 15, 1912.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 2, 1910, and C, Oct. 31, 1910.  
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.  
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.  
Company and Station. Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
3d. At Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
11th. Philippines. Address 56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
4, 1910. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
13th. Philippines. Address 60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
Manila, P.I. Will sail for 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
U.S. April 15, 1912, for 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
station at Presidio, S.F. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
18th. Philippines. Address 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
4, 1910. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. Will sail for Manila March  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 5, 1912.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
23d. Philippines. Address 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Manila, P.I. Arrived April 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
1, 1911. 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. Manila, P.I. Arrived  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 86th. Philippines. Address  
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. March 4, 1911.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 90th. In Philippines. Ad-  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. dress Manila, P.I. Ar-  
42d. Philippines. Address rived April 1, 1911.  
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.  
4, 1911. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 95th. Philippines. Address

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Manila, P.I. Arrived 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
March 4, 1911. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 138th. Philippines. Address  
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 4, 1910.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 142d. Philippines. Address  
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept.  
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 2, 1911.  
107th. Ft. Williams, Me. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
119th. Ft. Washington, Md. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.  
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.  
128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. 164th. Jackson, Bks., N.Y.  
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
\*Mine companies. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Presidio of S.F.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. To sail for the Philippines about March 5, 1912, from Portland, Ore.  
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.  
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for United States March 15, 1912.  
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y., with the exception of Cos. G and H, which are at Madison Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment ordered to sail from Manila, P.I. for San Francisco, Cal., about Dec. 15, 1911, for station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila about Feb. 5, 1912.  
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1910.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.  
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for U.S. about Jan. 15, 1912.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed for Manila, P.I., Nov. 6, 1911. Address Manila, P.I.  
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.  
20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Ordered to sail for San Francisco Dec. 15, 1911, and will take station at Fort Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Fort Douglas, Utah.  
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909. To sail for United States April 15, 1912, and disembark at Portland, Ore.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas.  
24th Inf. (colored).—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5, 1911. Address Manila, P.I.  
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.  
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.



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27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.;  
Cos. A, B and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.;  
E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.;  
30th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and  
L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.  
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E and H,  
and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry  
Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed  
Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery  
to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 19. Later changes will be found on  
another page.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-  
miral Osterhaus.) Capt. William E. Rush. At the navy yard,  
Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the  
navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B.  
Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart.  
At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-  
miral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard,  
Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse.  
At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At  
the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard  
station, Portsmouth, Va.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas  
Snowden. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H.  
Oliver. Arrived Dec. 10 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Address there.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-  
miral Ward.) Capt. George R. Clark. At the navy yard,  
Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin.  
At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell.  
At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At  
the Delaware Breakwater. Send mail to the navy yard,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At  
the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral  
Howard.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. At the navy yard, Bos-  
ton, Mass. Address there.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon.  
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg.  
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James P. Parker.  
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones.  
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral  
Fiske.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Arrived Dec. 14 at Fort  
Monroe, Va. Address there.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh.  
Arrived Dec. 14 at Fort Monroe, Va. Address there.  
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser) 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F.  
Hughes. Placed in full commission Dec. 15 at the navy  
yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser). 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker.  
Arrived Dec. 15 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address  
there.  
SALEM (scout cruiser). 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler.  
At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

#### Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. Arrived Dec. 14 at  
the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M.,  
N.Y. city.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At  
the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott.  
At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard  
station, Portsmouth, Va.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At  
the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of  
P.M., N.Y. city.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At  
Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. Arrived  
Dec. 16 at Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M.,  
N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At

the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M.,  
N.Y. city.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter S. Anderson. At Hampton  
Roads, Va. Address mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as fol-  
lows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral  
Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. Arrived Dec. 16 at  
Hilo, H.T.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At  
Honolulu, H.T.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett.  
Sailed Dec. 17 from Hilo, Hawaii, for Honolulu, Hawaii.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral  
Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halshead. At Honolulu,  
H.T.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Hono-  
lulu, H.T.

#### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. Sailed  
Dec. 16 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.

### PACIFIC RESERVE SQUADRON.

Capt. Charles F. Pond, Commanding.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond.  
At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton,  
Wash.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as fol-  
lows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham.  
At Shanghai, China.  
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller.  
At Chefoo, China.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At  
Nanking, China.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson.  
Sailed Dec. 18 from Yokohama, Japan, for Shanghai, China.

#### Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W.  
Coke. At Canton, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At  
Kiukiang, China.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At  
Hankow, China.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D.  
Washington, Jr. At Ichang, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm  
L. Friedell. At Yochow, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At  
Canton, China.

#### Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Phil-  
ippine waters.  
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W.  
Schoenfeld. At Hankow, China.  
RAINBOW (transport). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mur-  
dock.) 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alex-  
ander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.

#### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Amoy,  
China.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svarg. In reserve.  
At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### TUGS.

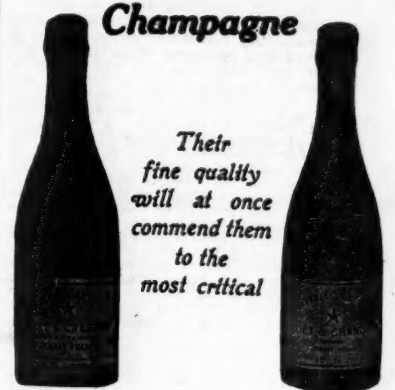
CHOCTAW, Chief Bsn. John Mahoney. At the navy yard,  
Washington, D.C. Address there.  
OSCEOLA, Chief Bsn. Emory. At the naval station, Key  
West, Fla. Address there.  
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At Cavite, P.I. Ad-  
dress mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco,  
Cal.  
POTOMAC, Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. Arrived Dec. 16  
at Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TECUMSEH, Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Wash-  
ington, D.C. Address there.  
UNCAS, Bsn. William J. Drummond. At Guantanamo Bay,  
Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WOMPATUCK, Bsn. Emory F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Ad-  
dress mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco,  
Cal.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREND (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I.  
Eisler, master. Arrived Dec. 18 at Shanghai, China. Address  
mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs,  
master. Sailed Dec. 15 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for  
Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James B. Smith,  
master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic  
Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Mem-  
phis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to  
duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to  
St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on  
account of low water in the river.  
ANNAPOLIS, G. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy  
yard, Mare Island, Cal. Placed out of commission Dec. 16.  
ARCTURUS (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M.  
Whitton, master. Arrived Dec. 18 at Sewall Point, Va. Send  
mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, mas-  
ter. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
BUFFALO (transport). 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone.  
At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Sta-  
tion, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain.  
At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.  
city.  
CASINE (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send  
mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
CHEYENNE, M. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In com-  
mission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The  
Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the  
state of Washington.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At  
Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, Mass.  
The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to  
duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley,  
master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of  
P.M., N.Y. city.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. In reserve at the navy yard,  
Boston, Mass. Address there.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat). 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws.  
At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
EAGLE (surveying ship). 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut.  
Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast  
of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. Harry S. Knapp. Ar-  
rived Dec. 15 at Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M.,  
N.Y. city.  
HANNIBAL, Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard,  
Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchin-  
son, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of  
P.M., N.Y. city.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C.  
Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Ad-  
dress there.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet.  
In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address  
there.  
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meri-  
weather, master. At Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as  
follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## The Pre-eminent Cavées

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LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Ken-  
nedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M.,  
N.Y. city.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Burrell C. Allen. In re-  
serve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
Comdr. Joseph W. Oman ordered to command.  
MARLETTA, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Gaston D. Johnstone.  
In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address  
there.  
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Bsn. Harry T. Johnson. At San  
Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to  
the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco,  
Cal.  
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall,  
master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the  
navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wil-  
liam F. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia,  
Pa. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat). 8 secondary battery guns.  
Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Wash-  
ington, D.C. Address there.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edgar B. Larimer.  
In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address  
there.  
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney  
O. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D.  
Prideaux, master. At Shanghai, China. Address mail as  
follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard,  
Boston, Mass. Address there.  
NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval  
station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.  
NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton,  
master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the  
navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, mas-  
ter. Sailed Dec. 17 from Valparaiso, Chile, for Panama.  
Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco,  
Cal.  
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Is  
in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address  
there.  
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Wash-  
ington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission  
in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Col-  
umbia Naval Militia.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Survey-  
ing the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M.,  
N.Y. city.  
PERLA, G. Comdr. Michael J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard,  
Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. Arrived Dec. 12  
at Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Henry F. Bryan. At  
the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph New-  
ell, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as fol-  
lows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In reserve  
at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The  
Raleigh has been ordered to the navy yard, Bremerton,  
Wash., to join the Pacific Reserve Squadron.  
SAN FRANCISCO, P.C. Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. Sailed  
Dec. 14 from Newport, R.I., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Trieste,  
Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ST. LOUIS. Arrived Dec. 16 at San Francisco to relieve the  
Pensacola as receiving ship at the naval training station,  
San Francisco, Cal. Send mail to San Francisco.  
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. W.  
Keene, master. Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk,  
Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut.  
Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington,  
D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. In  
reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.  
TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the  
navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard sta-  
tion, Portsmouth, Va.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. George B. Landenberger.  
In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail  
there.  
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland.  
Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve  
and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New  
Jersey.  
UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. Arrived  
Dec. 16 at Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.  
city.  
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton,  
master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard,  
Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At  
the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows:  
Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton,  
master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M.,  
N.Y. city.  
WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carl B. Brittain. At Santo  
Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer,  
ordered to command. In reserve at the navy yard, Port-  
smouth, N.H. Address there.  
WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Bsn.  
Edwin Murphy. At Erie, Pa. Address there.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Levi C. Bertelette. Sailed  
Dec. 15 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Panama. Send mail in  
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 13 secondary bat-



## SCALP WAS BADLY AFFECTED

"For several years my scalp was very badly affected with dandruff and scales. My scalp itched terribly at times and my hair fell out. My coat collar would be actually white with the dandruff that had fallen from my head. My profession being that of a barber, I was particular about having my hair in good condition, and was also in a position to try many lotions, etc., for the scalp. These had little or no effect. I had heard so much about the Cuticura Remedies that I resolved to try them. I shampooed my head with Cuticura Soap twice a week and after drying my head thoroughly, I anointed parts of my scalp with Cuticura Ointment. I was pleased from the outset, and continued to keep up this treatment. To think that only three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one and one-half boxes of Cuticura Ointment rid my head of this annoying trouble made me feel quite contented. I have never got a thick growth of hair and I am never troubled with any dandruff or itching of the scalp. There is no question but that the Cuticura Remedies cured me. I frequently recommend them to my customers, and they think a great deal of them." (Signed) John F. Williams, 307 Norfolk Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass., July 28, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., for free booklet on the skin.

tery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Andrew C. Pickens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

### Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

MAYRANT. Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

STERETT. Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

WARRINGTON. Lieut. Walter M. Hunt. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

WALKE. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

### Tenth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TRIPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SEVERN (tender). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### Third Submarine Division.

Ensign Warren G. Child, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

YOSEMITE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, jr., Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Irving H. Mayfield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Third Torpedo Division.

Ensign Henry R. Keller, Commander.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

A-3 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

### ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerriek, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Fuchau, China.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Chinkiang, China.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. At Nanking, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. Arrived Dec. 16 at Shanghai, China.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. Arrived Dec. 16 at Shanghai, China.

### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

### Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboots—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the old cruiser Atlanta which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden left Charleston Dec. 18 for New York for certain tests.

### Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.

Torpedoboots Stringham, Bailey, Bagley, Barney and Biddle.

### Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, Commander.

Torpedoboots Fox and Davis.

### Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. John H. Newton, Commander.

Torpedoboots Porter, Du Pont, Blakely and Morris.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

There's just the difference between a raw, poorly made Cocktail and a

## Club Cocktail

that there is between a raw, new Whiskey and a soft old one.

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CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). John H. Dayton. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HAITFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola. The Pensacola is to be relieved by the St. Louis and will be stricken from the Navy list.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Sailed Dec. 16 from Kobe, Japan, for Guam to resume station.

WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, U.S.N., retired. At berth, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city.

### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

[We omit the list of Tugs, Vessels Out of Commission and Vessels Loaned to Naval Militia this week.]

## RATS ARE DANGEROUS

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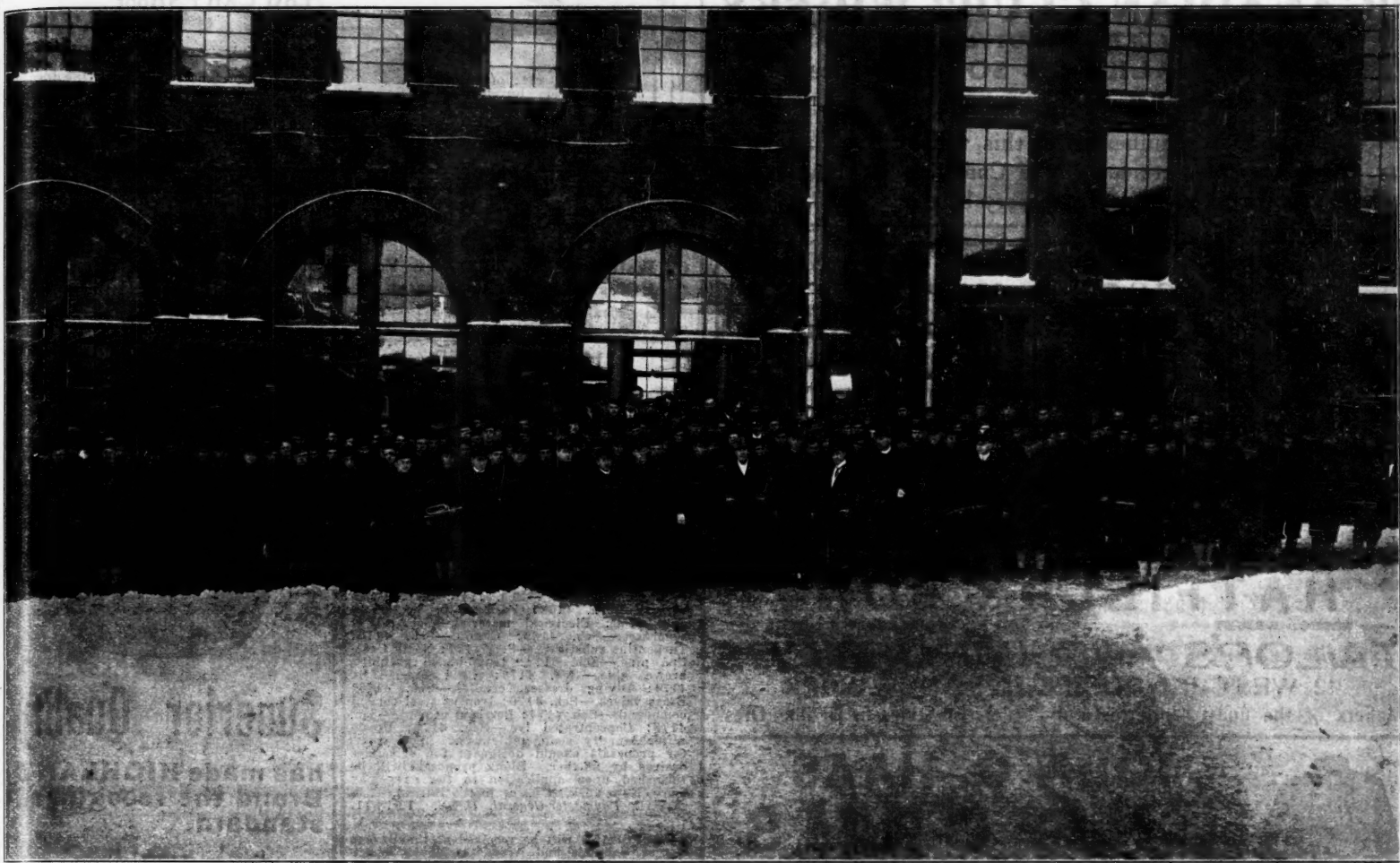
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ELECTRICAL CLASS OF N.Y. NAVY YARD VISITING EDISON STORAGE BATTERY CO., ORANGE, N.J., DEC. 5, 1911.

In foreground, left to right, Gunner E. Stuart Tucker, U.S.N., Thomas A. Edison, Comdr. George F. Cooper, U.S.N., Officer in Charge, and M. E. Hutchison, Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of Mr. Edison.

# "TELL ME WHAT TO LOOK FOR, AND THEN DEMONSTRATE."

Letter No. 10, Dec. 23, 1911.

When that Master Scientist, the late Lord Kelvin, returned to England from America on his last visit, about ten years ago, I had the good fortune of being on the same Steamer. Owing to advanced years, his hearing had become impaired and he evinced great interest in an instrument I had produced to ameliorate such condition. For fear of insulting his intelligence I touched but lightly on the theory and construction of the instrument. He interrupted me. "Stop. Start at the beginning. Assume I know nothing. Then I will not miss anything. Tell me what to look for, and THEN demonstrate."

So when I was requested to lecture before the Electrical Class of the New York Navy Yard, on the subject of the Edison Storage Battery recently, I invited Commander George F. Cooper, Officer in Charge, to bring the entire Class to the Edison Laboratory by special train we would furnish.

They arrived—about 200 strong—at 10:15 A. M., December 5th.

After the lecture, in the Library, illustrated by lantern slides and supplemented by some moving picture films,—when they knew "what to look for," demonstrations were made.

You will doubtless remember, in letter No. 6, the apparatus for repeatedly raising a cell one-half inch and then dropping it onto an oak block. They saw a

300 ampere hour cell, weighing 26 pounds, going through this test with a small incandescent lamp connected to its terminals and burning uninterruptedly. The lamp had to be mounted on "terra firma," and flexible wires used. It would not stand up to the jarring. A 450 Ampere Hour cell was repeatedly short circuited through a 1,500 ampere ammeter, which it sent off the scale. It was finally "shorted" for an hour, until dead. A duplicate cell was short circuited by two inch lengths of No. 4 wire which it continued to fuse until exhausted. (Neither cell was recharged for one week. Each then showed above rated capacity at normal discharge rate of 90 amperes.)

Various other tests were made, and the men marched into the yard. Accustomed as they were to look upon a storage battery as an egg-shell proposition, they saw a strange sight.

We have a very substantial brick abutment out here, which we have named "The Turk." On the 20-foot angle iron track leading from "The Turk," runs a much abused car. The floor of the car is built up of solid blocks to form a rectangular well about 8 inches deep. Into this well is placed a tray of four Edison Cells just as they are made up for automobile propulsion or any other purpose.

On the business end of that car was connected a very husky Italian. That Italian repeatedly backed off to the end of the track and then did a Marathon, with the car, against the Turk, which only showed a small dent. At each vicious impact, that battery tried to jump

out of its well. After several dozen collisions, an inspection showed a dented Turk, a tired Italian, and a perfectly intact battery with not even a drop of solution spilled out.

Luncheon was then served in the new addition to the Storage Battery Factory, and the men divided up into squads of twelve men, each in charge of a Chief Petty Officer and two of our Staff as guides. No body of Engineers could ask more intelligent questions than did these men.

After looking through each Department carefully, and seeing the finished parts of the new 5,000 ampere hour Submarine Cell, and the 15,000 ampere hour heavy duty Electric Locomotive Cell, which interested them greatly, "Assembly" was sounded and these men, the most interesting visitors we have had for a long time, entrained for New York at 4 P. M.

One of the men had his hat tucked under his coat as he got aboard the cars. Someone said he has been on the "Missouri," but intends making application for transfer.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I am referring to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,  
MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,  
Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of  
Thomas A. Edison.  
EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,  
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**PROPOSALS** will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., January 2, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4124: Blankets, woolen gloves.—Sch. 4143: Paint brushes, hand and deck scrub brushes.—Sch. 4151: Coaling machinery.—Sch. 4152: Feed water heaters.—Sch. 4153: Electrical material.—Sch. 4167: Peloruses.—Sch. 4169: Chairs.—Sch. 4170: Turpentine substitute.—Sch. 4171: North Carolina pine.—Sch. 4172: Lamp-black, graphite, brown glue.—Sch. 4173: Lead pipe.—Sch. 4174: Diving dresses, candles.—Sch. 4175: Brass valves.—Sch. 4176: Iron or steel cement compound.—Sch. 4177: Portland cement.—Sch. 4178: Concentrated lye.—Sch. 4179: Fresh-water laundry soap, tableware. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 12-18-11.

**PROPOSALS** will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., December 26, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4144: Multicoil evaporators, etc.—Sch. 4146: Erection of wireless telegraph towers.—Sch. 4150: Miscellaneous stationery.—Sch. 4156: Cotton and flax canvas.—Sch. 4157: Steel bolts and nuts, miscellaneous hardware and tools.—Sch. 4158: Japan drier.—Sch. 4159: Potato peelers.—Sch. 4160: Kerosene oil, spruce, template paper, solder, bulkhead frames, box lamps, boat lights, glass.—Sch. 4161: Hose, fire clay, cutting compound, castor oil, wire brushes.—Sch. 4162: Evaporated milk.—Sch. 4163: China ware, coffee boilers, kitchen utensils, pans, linen, whisk brooms. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 12-11-11.

**SEALED PROPOSALS**, endorsed "Proposals for Motor Generator Sets," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock a.m., January 13, 1912, and then and there publicly opened, for three 200 kilowatt motor generator sets and controlling panels at the Navy Yard New York, N.Y. Specifications can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the navy yard named. R. C. HOLLYDAY, Chief of Bureau. 12-7-11

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